सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2408

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 08

D

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिनियम "भारत के शासन को बेहतर बनाने वाले अधिनियम" के रूप में जाना जाता है?

(a) 1773 का रेग्युलेटिंग एक्ट
(b) 1858 का भारत सरकार अधिनियम
(c) 1935 का भारत सरकार अधिनियम
(d) 1947 का भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम

2. भारत की संविधान सभा में देसी रियासतों के प्रतिनिधियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उनका चुनाव देसी रियासतों के प्रमुखों द्वारा किया जाना था।
2. उन्हें देसी रियासतों के प्रमुखों द्वारा नामांकित किया जाना था।
3. उन्हें देसी रियासतों की जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुना जाना था।
4. देसी रियासतों का संविधान सभा में कोई अलग प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

3. एक संवैधानिक सरकार

(a) वह दल या गठबंधन है जिसके पास विधायी निकाय में बहुमत है।
(b) एक राजनीतिक प्रणाली है जिसमें कई राजनीतिक दल लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया और चुनावों में भाग लेते हैं।
(c) एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसमें सरकारी नीतियों को आकार देने में लोगों की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है।
(d) जिसमें सरकार की शक्तियाँ और कार्य संविधान या विधि समुच्चय द्वारा सीमित होते हैं।

4. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उच्च सदन का विघटन
2. विधित एवं वास्तविक कार्यकारी की उपस्थिति
3. संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका का सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व
4. शक्तियों का सुस्पष्ट पृथक्करण

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी भारतीय संसदीय शासन प्रणाली की विशेषताएँ हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

5. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बेरुबाड़ी संघ वाद में, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह माना कि प्रस्तावना विधि के न्यायालय में प्रवर्तनीय नहीं है।
2. केशवानंद भारती वाद में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

6. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी उत्पत्ति वर्ष 1993 के मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम से हुई है।
2. इसका अध्यक्ष भारत का सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश होना चाहिये।
3. इसके अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।
4. यह किसी मामले के घटित होने के एक वर्ष के भीतर उसकी जाँच कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

7. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे पदग्रहण की तारीख से 6 वर्ष तक या 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, पद पर बने रहते हैं।
2. यद्यपि उनकी नियुक्ति केवल राज्यपाल द्वारा की जाती है, उन्हें राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति दोनों द्वारा हटाया जा सकता है।
3. राष्ट्रपति उन्हें उसी आधार पर और उसी तरीके से हटा सकते हैं जैसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को हटाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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1. Which of the following act is known as the "Act for the Good Government of India"?

(a) Regulating Act of 1773
(b) Government of India Act of 1858
(c) Government of India Act of 1935
(d) Indian Independence Act of 1947

2. With reference to the representative of princely states in the constituent assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. They were to be elected by the heads of the princely states.
2. They were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.
3. They were to be directly elected by the people of the princely states.
4. Princely states had no separate representation in the constituent assembly.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

3. A constitutional government is

(a) one in which the party or coalition that has the majority of seats in the legislative body.
(b) a political system in which multiple political parties participate in the democratic process and elections.
(c) a system in which the people have a significant role in shaping government policies.
(d) one in which the powers and actions of the government are constrained by a constitution or a set of laws.

4. Consider the following:

1. Dissolution of the upper house
2. Presence of de jure and de facto executive
3. Collective responsibility of the executive to the Parliament
4. Watertight separation of powers

How many of the above are features of Indian Parliamentary form of government?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

5. With reference to the Preamble of Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

1. In the Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court held that Preamble is not enforceable in the court of law.
2. In the Kesavananda Bharti case, the Supreme Court held that Preamble is not a part of the constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

6. With reference to the National Human Rights Commission, consider the following statements:

1. Its origin is traced to the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993.
2. The chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice of India.
3. The chairperson and members are appointed by the President.
4. It can investigate a matter within one year of its occurrence.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

7. With reference to the removal procedure of the members of State Public Service Commission, consider the following statements:

1. They hold office for a term of 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. Though appointed only by the Governor, they can be removed both by the Governor as well as the President.
3. The President can remove them on the same ground and in same manner as that of member of Union Public Service Commission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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8. संयुक्त राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (JSPSC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान JSPSC की स्थापना का प्रावधान करता है।
2. JSPSC संवैधानिक निकाय नहीं बल्कि सांविधिक निकाय है।
3. इसके अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति संबंधित राज्य के राज्यपालों की सर्वसम्मति से की जाती है।
4. JSPSC अपनी वार्षिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट संबंधित राज्य के राज्यपाल को प्रस्तुत करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

9. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 323B के तहत गठित अधिकरणों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद और राज्य विधानमंडल दोनों ही विवादों के निपटारे के लिये अधिकरण स्थापित करने हेतु अधिकृत हैं।
2. संसद और राज्य विधानमंडलों के चुनावों से संबंधित मामलों के लिये भी अधिकरण स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं।
3. इन अधिकरणों के आदेशों के विरुद्ध न्यायिक उपचार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

10. राज्य सूची के विषयों पर विधि निर्माण की संसद की संवैधानिक शक्ति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान।
2. जब राज्यसभा कोई प्रस्ताव पारित कर दे।
3. राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान।
4. जब राज्य अनुरोध करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

11. आपातकालीन प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही ***नहीं*** है?

(a) आपातकालीन प्रावधान संविधान के भाग XVIII में अनुच्छेद 352 से 360 तक निहित हैं।
(b) आपातकालीन प्रावधानों को जर्मनी के वाइमर संविधान से लिया गया है।
(c) राष्ट्रपति युद्ध, बाह्य आक्रमण या सशस्त्र विद्रोह की वास्तविक घटना से पूर्व भी राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा कर सकता है।
(d) राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की प्रथम उद्घोषणा 'बाह्य आक्रमण' के आधार पर की गई थी।

12. आपातकालीन प्रावधानों की संसदीय अनुमोदन और निरसन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 42वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा को इसके जारी होने के एक महीने के अंदर अनुमोदित करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया।
2. आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा को दोनों सदनों द्वारा विशेष बहुमत से पारित किया जाना चाहिये।
3. उद्घोषणा को निरसित करने के लिये इसे दोनों सदनों द्वारा साधारण बहुमत से पारित किया जाना आवश्यक है।
4. 38वें संविधान संशोधन से पूर्व, राष्ट्रपति उद्घोषणा को स्वयं अपने विवेक से निरस्त कर सकता था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

13. राष्ट्रपति शासन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 365 केंद्र का यह कर्त्तव्य सुनिश्चित करता है कि प्रत्येक राज्य की सरकार संविधानसम्मत कार्य कर रही हो।
2. राष्ट्रपति, राज्य के राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट पर या राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के बिना भी कार्रवाई की घोषणा कर सकता है।
3. नागरिकों के मूल अधिकारों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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8. With reference to the Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution makes provision for the establishment of JSPSC.
2. JSPSC are statutory bodies and not a constitutional body.
3. The chairman and members are appointed by a consensus of respective state governors.
4. A JSPSC presents its annual performance report to the concerned state governor.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

9. With reference to the tribunals constituted under Article 323B of the constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Both Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to establish tribunals for the adjudication of disputes.
2. Tribunals can also be established for matters related to elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
3. Judicial remedies are not available against the orders of these tribunals.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

10. With reference to the constitutional power of Parliament to legislate on state list subjects, consider the following statements:

1. During a national emergency.
2. When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution.
3. During President's rule.
4. When States make a request.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

11. With reference to Emergency provisions, which amongst the following statement is ***not*** correct?

(a) The Emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the constitution, from Articles 352 to 360.
(b) The Emergency provisions have been taken from Weimar Constitution of Germany.
(c) The President can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
(d) The first proclamation of national emergency was made on the grounds of 'external aggression'.

12. With reference to the parliamentary approval and revocation of emergency provisions, consider the following statements:

1. The 42nd amendment act made the proclamation of emergency to be approved within one month of its issue.
2. The proclamation of emergency must be passed by both the houses with a special majority.
3. The revocation of proclamation is required to be passed by both the houses with simple majority.
4. Before 38th amendment, the proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

13. With reference to the President's rule, consider the following statements:

1. Article 365 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure the government of every state is carried out as per the constitution.
2. The president can act either on a report of the governor of the state or even without the governor's report.
3. There is no effect on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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14. वित्तीय आपातकाल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) वित्तीय आपातकाल को निरसित करने के लिये संसदीय अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता होती है।

(b) वर्ष 1991 के वित्तीय संकट के दौरान, भारत में पहली बार वित्तीय आपातकाल लागू किया गया था।

(c) ऐसी आपात स्थिति के दौरान, किसी राज्य का धन विधेयक राष्ट्रपति के विचार के लिये आरक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(d) राष्ट्रपति सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन और भत्तों में कटौती के निर्देश जारी कर सकते हैं।

15. भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. न्यायिक समीक्षा का प्रस्ताव केवल सरकार द्वारा विधियों की संवैधानिकता को चुनौती देने के लिये की जा सकती है।
2. भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा के अंतर्गत प्रशासनिक निर्णयों की जाँच शामिल होती है।
3. भारत में मूल अधिकारों का उल्लंघन न्यायिक समीक्षा के अधीन नहीं है।
4. भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा की शक्ति सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय दोनों में निहित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 4

(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* केवल 2 और 3

16. नील विद्रोह के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विद्रोह का नेतृत्व दिगंबर बिस्वास और बिष्णु बिस्वास ने किया था।
2. 'आनंदमठ' उपन्यास वर्ष 1859 में आंदोलन के दौरान लिखा गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

17. भारतीय इतिहास के अठारहवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध के संन्यासी विद्रोह के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विद्रोह में मुस्लिम फकीरों की भागीदारी थी।
2. विद्रोह में महिलाओं की कोई भागीदारी नहीं थी।
3. संन्यासियों को वश में करने के लिये वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स के नेतृत्व में एक लंबे अभियान की आवश्यकता थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

18. भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गौरी शंकर मिश्र
2. इंद्र नारायण द्विवेदी
3. मदन मोहन मालवीय
4. बाबा रामचंद्र
5. अरबिंदो घोष

उपर्युक्त में से कितने संयुक्त प्रांत के किसान सभा आंदोलन से संबंधित हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

19. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

आंदोलन/विद्रोह		*नेतृत्वकर्त्ता*
1. एका आंदोलन	:	महात्मा गांधी
2. बारदोली सत्याग्रह	:	वल्लभभाई पटेल
3. मोपला विद्रोह	:	ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा/से सही सुमेलित है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) केवल 2 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

20. भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में, "कुण्डरा उद्घोषणा" निम्नलिखित में से किस घटना का वर्णन है?

(a) वर्ष 1809 का दीवान वेलु थम्पी का विद्रोह

(b) वर्ष 1921 का मोपला विद्रोह

(c) वर्ष 1859-60 का नील विद्रोह

(d) वर्ष 1899-1900 का बिरसा मुंडा का विद्रोह

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14. With reference to Financial Emergency, which amongst the following statement is correct?

(a) The revocation of financial emergencies requires parliamentary approval.

(b) During 1991 financial crises, for the first-time financial emergency was invoked in India.

(c) During such emergency, money bill of a state cannot be reserved for president's consideration.

(d) The President may issue directions for reductions of salaries and allowances of Supreme court judges.

15. With reference to judicial review in India, consider the following statements:

1. Judicial review can only be initiated by the government to challenge the constitutionality of laws.
2. Judicial review in India involves the examination of administrative decisions.
3. Fundamental rights violations are not subject to judicial review in India.
4. The power of judicial review in India is vested in both the Supreme Court as well as the High Courts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 4 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 2 and 3 only

16. With reference to the Indigo Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas.
2. The novel 'Anandmath' was written during the movement in 1859.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

17. With reference to Sanyasi revolt of late eighteenth century of Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. There was participation of Muslim Fakirs in the revolt.
2. There was no participation of women in the revolt.
3. Subduing the sanyasis required a prolonged campaign led by Warren Hastings.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

18. Consider the following personalities, with reference to history of India:

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. Indra Narayan Dwivedi
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya
4. Baba Ramchandra
5. Aurobindo Ghosh

How many of the above are associated with the Kisan Sabha Movement of United Province?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three

(c) Only four *(d)* All five

19. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Revolt		*Leader*
1. Eka Movement	:	Mahatma Gandhi
2. Bardoli Satyagraha	:	Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Moplah Revolt	:	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

20. With reference to the history of India, "Kundara Proclamation" is the description of which of the following events?

(a) Dewan Velu Thampi's Revolt of 1809

(b) The Mappila Rebellion of 1921

(c) The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60

(d) Birsa Munda's Revolt of 1899-1900

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21. वहाबी आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसने 1857 के विद्रोह के दौरान ब्रिटिश विरोधी भावनाओं को फैलाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
2. यह उदारवादी पश्चिमी विचारों की तर्ज़ पर इस्लाम का सुधारवादी आंदोलन था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

22. वुड्स डिस्पैच के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह अधोमुखी निस्यंदन सिद्धांत पर आधारित था।
2. सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेज़ी तय किया गया।
3. इसने महिलाओं के लिये शिक्षा का समर्थन किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

23. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1784 ई. में एशियाटिक सोसाइटी ऑफ बंगाल की स्थापना की?

(a) वारेन हेस्टिंग *(b)* जोनाथन डंकन
(c) विलियम जोन्स *(d)* रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर

24. औपनिवेशिक भारत में वर्नाक्युलर प्रेस एक्ट के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह वायसराय रिपन के कार्यकाल में अधिनियमित किया गया था।
2. इस अधिनियम से बचने के लिये अमृत बाज़ार पत्रिका रातों-रात एक मराठी समाचार पत्र में बदल गई।
3. यह अधिनियम शाही दिल्ली दरबार पर अत्यधिक व्यय और बंगाल में वीभत्स अकाल की आलोचना करने वाले समाचार पत्रों को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिये निर्मित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

25. आर्य महिला समाज की स्थापना निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा की गई थी?

(a) सरला देवी चौधरानी
(b) देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर
(c) ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर
(d) पंडिता रमाबाई सरस्वती

26. पर्माफ्रॉस्ट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह स्थायी रूप से जमी हुई भूमि को संदर्भित करता है, यह आमतौर पर ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है।
2. पर्माफ्रॉस्ट के पिघलने से ग्रीनहाउस गैसें एवं विनाशक सूक्ष्मजीव निर्मुक्त हो सकते हैं।
3. पद "पर्माफ्रोस्ट" केवल जमी हुई मृदा से संबंधित है तथा इसमें बर्फ की चादरें अथवा ग्लेशियर शामिल नहीं हैं।
4. किसी भूमि को पर्माफ्रॉस्ट उसी स्थिति में माना जा सकता हैं यदि वह लगातार कम-से-कम दस वर्षों तक जमी हुई हो।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

27. मूल संरचना सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लिखित है।
2. यह बिना किसी न्यायिक समीक्षा के संविधान में असीमित संशोधनों की अनुमति प्रदान करता है।
3. न्यायिक समीक्षा इस सिद्धांत के दायरे से बाहर है।
4. यह सिद्धांत संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के न्यायशास्त्र से गृहीत है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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21. With reference to the Wahabi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments during 1857 revolt.
2. The movement was based on reforming Islam on lines of liberal western ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

22. Consider the following statements with reference to Wood's Despatch:

1. It was based on downward filtration theory.
2. English was decided as medium of education at all levels.
3. It supported education for women.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

23. Who among the following set up the Asiatic society of Bengal in 1784?

(a) Warren Hasting *(b)* Jonathan Duncan
(c) William Jones *(d)* Ravindra Nath Tagore

24. Consider the following statement with reference to Vernacular Press Act in colonial India:

1. This was enacted during the tenure of Viceroy Ripon.
2. The Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into a Marathi newspaper to escape the act.
3. The act was designed to gag the newspaper criticising the lavish expenditure on the imperial Delhi Durbar and terrible famine in Bengal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

25. Who among the following established Arya Mahila Samaj?

(a) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
(b) Debendranath Tagore
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(d) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

26. With reference to Permafrost, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to permanently frozen ground and is typically found in polar regions.
2. The thawing of permafrost can release greenhouse gases and deadly microorganisms.
3. The term "permafrost" is only related to frozen soil and does not include ice sheets or glaciers.
4. To consider ground as permafrost, it must have been frozen for at least ten consecutive years.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

27. With reference to the Basic structure doctrine, consider the following statements:

1. It is explicitly outlined in the text of the Indian Constitution in Article 368.
2. It allows for unlimited amendments to the Constitution without any judicial review.
3. Judicial review is outside the purview of this doctrine.
4. This doctrine has been borrowed from the jurisprudence of United states of America.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) None

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28. 'ऑपरेशन हैप्पी कृष्णा' तथा 'ऑपरेशन शक्ति' संबंधित हैं

(a) भारतीय सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा कश्मीर क्षेत्र में आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियान।

(b) भारत के परमाणु आयुध कार्यक्रम से संबंधित अभियान।

(c) संघर्ष क्षेत्रों में भारतीय सेना के नेतृत्व में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति मिशन।

(d) हिमालय क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण संरक्षण की पहल।

29. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारत का पूर्वोत्तर राज्य पूर्ण राज्य का दर्ज़ा प्राप्त करने वाला अंतिम राज्य था?

(a) मेघालय *(b)* नगालैंड

(c) मिज़ोरम *(d)* असम

30. एम्बरग्रीस के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह स्पर्म ह्वेल की आँत में उत्पन्न होने वाला एक ठोस मोमी पदार्थ है।
2. इसका उपयोग इत्र बाज़ार में सुगंध बनाने के लिये किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

31. न्यूट्रिनो के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह विद्युत आवेशित उपपरमाण्विक कण हैं।
2. यह मुख्य रूप से प्रबल परमाणु बल के साथ अभिक्रिया करते हैं।
3. इनका द्रव्यमान मापा नहीं जा सकता।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

32. यूक्लिड मिशन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे राष्ट्रीय वैमानिकी एवं अंतरिक्ष प्रशासन (NASA) द्वारा विमोचित किया गया था।
2. इसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य न्यूट्रिनो और पृथ्वी के बीच परस्पर क्रिया के प्रभाव का पता लगाना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

33. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में कभी-कभी उल्लिखित पद 'एसीसल्फेम-K, एस्पार्टेम और एडवांटेम' संबंधित हैं

(a) कृत्रिम मधुरक

(b) फलों को पकाने वाले पदार्थ

(c) पुनः प्रयोज्य प्लास्टिक कंटेनर

(d) कवकीय संक्रमण

34. "16-साइकी" पद की चर्चा संदर्भित करती है

(a) गहरे महासागर में नवीन समुद्री प्रजातियों की खोज।

(b) एक धात्विक क्षुद्रग्रह का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक मिशन।

(c) ब्लॉकचेन तकनीक का उपयोग करने वाले हैकरों का एक समूह।

(d) दक्षिण अमेरिका में एक प्राचीन पुरातात्विक खोज।

35. स्टेम कोशिकाओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. टोटिपोटेंट स्टेम कोशिकाएँ केवल निकट संबंधी कोशिका प्रकार में विभाजित हो सकती हैं।
2. प्लुरिपोटेंट स्टेम कोशिकाएँ अतिरिक्त भ्रूणीय ऊतकों सहित किसी भी कोशिका में विभाजित हो सकती हैं।
3. मल्टीपोटेंट स्टेम कोशिकाएँ सभी संभावित प्रकार की स्टेम कोशिकाओं में विभाजित हो सकती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

36. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने अपना पहला कारखाना मद्रास के उत्तर में पुलिकट में स्थापित किया।
2. वास्को डी गामा पुर्तगाली खोजकर्त्ता थे जो पहली बार वर्ष 1498 में भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पहुँचे थे।
3. डचों ने कोरोमंडल तट गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और बिहार में कारखाने स्थापित किये।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

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28. 'Operation Happy Krishna' and 'Operation Shakti' are associated with

(a) Anti-terrorism operations conducted by Indian security forces in the Kashmir region.

(b) Operations related to India's nuclear weapons program.

(c) International peacekeeping missions led by the Indian Army in conflict zones.

(d) Environmental conservation initiatives in the Himalayan region.

29. Which of the following Northeast Indian states was the last to attain full statehood status?

(a) Meghalaya *(b)* Nagaland

(c) Mizoram *(d)* Assam

30. With reference to Ambergris, consider the following statements:

1. It is a solid waxy substance originating in the intestine of the sperm whale.
2. It is used in the perfume market to create fragrances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

31. With reference to Neutrinos, consider the following statements:

1. They are electrically charged subatomic particles.
2. They primarily react with strong nuclear force.
3. Their mass cannot be measured.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

32. With reference to the Euclid Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
2. Its primary purpose is to detect the impact of interaction between Neutrinos and our Earth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

33. The terms 'acesulfame K, aspartame and advantame,' sometimes mentioned in the news recently are related to

(a) Artificial sweeteners

(b) Fruit ripening substances

(c) Reused plastic containers

(d) Fungal infections

34. The term "16 Psyche" is talked about in the context of

(a) A new species of marine life discovered in the deep ocean.

(b) A mission to study a metallic asteroid.

(c) A group of hackers using blockchain technology.

(d) An ancient archaeological discovery in South America.

35. With reference to Stem cells, consider the following statements:

1. Totipotent stem cells can differentiate only into a closely related cell type.
2. Pluripotent stem cells can differentiate into any cell type including extraembryonic tissues.
3. Multipotent stem cells can differentiate into all possible types of stem cells.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

36. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The East India Company established its first factory in Pulicat, north of Madras.
2. Vasco Da Gama was the portuguese explorer who first reached the Indian subcontinent in 1498.
3. The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, and Bihar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

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37. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 1857 के विद्रोह का राजनीतिक कारण व्यपगत और प्रत्यक्ष अधिग्रहण के सिद्धांत के माध्यम से ब्रिटिश विस्तार की नीति थी।
2. चार्ल्स जॉन कैनिंग वर्ष 1857 के भारतीय विद्रोह के दौरान भारत के शासक और गवर्नर जनरल थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

38. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

युद्ध		*जिनके बीच हुई*
1. वांडीवाश का युद्ध	:	फ्राँसीसी बनाम ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी
2. चिलियाँवाला का युद्ध	:	मीर जाफर बनाम रॉबर्ट क्लाइव
3. बक्सर का युद्ध	:	हैदराबाद के निज़ाम बनाम ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

39. भारत में पुर्तगाली शासन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुर्तगालियों ने वर्ष 1499 में गोवा पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था।
2. नीनो डी कुन्हा ने राजधानी कोचीन से गोवा स्थानांतरित की थी।
3. फ्राँसिस्को डी अल्मेडा ने ब्लू वाटर की नीति की शुरुआत की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

40. "हमारी मातृभूमि के लिये विश्व के दो महान धर्मों, हिंदू एवं मुस्लिम की प्रणालियों का संगम ही एकमात्र आशा है।" उपर्युक्त कथन आधुनिक भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस समाज सुधारक की मूल मान्यताओं में से एक को दर्शाता है?

(a) राजा राममोहन राय
(b) स्वामी विवेकानंद
(c) देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर
(d) गोपालहरि देशमुख

41. ब्रह्म समाज के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर ने ब्रह्म समाज की स्थापना की।
2. यह उस शाश्वत सत्ता की पूजा और आराधना के लिये प्रतिबद्ध था जो ब्रह्मांड का रचयिता तथा संरक्षक है।
3. ब्रह्म समाज का दीर्घकालिक एजेंडा हिंदू धर्म का शुद्धिकरण और एकेश्वरवाद का प्रचार करना था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

42. भारत में जीवों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित अधिनियमों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बंदरों को प्रदर्शनकारी जानवरों के रूप में प्रदर्शित या प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।
2. जल्लीकट्टू
3. कंबाला
4. डॉल्फिनेरियम
5. साँपों को पकड़ना

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी गतिविधियाँ भारत में प्रतिबंधित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* केवल चार

43. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (NPCI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह वित्त मंत्रालय और भारतीय बैंक संघ (IBA) की एक पहल है।
2. यह सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के तहत पंजीकृत एक सोसायटी है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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37. Consider the following statements:

1. The political causes of the 1857 revolt were the British policy of expansion through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation.
2. Charles John Canning was the statesman and governor general of India during the sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following pairs:

Battle		*Fought between*
1. Battle of Wandiwash	:	French vs. East India Company
2. Battle of Chilianwala	:	Mir Jafar vs. Robert Clive
3. Battle of Buxar	:	Nizam of Hyderabad vs. East India Company

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

39. With reference to portuguese rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499.
2. Nino da Cunha shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa.
3. Francisco de Almeida initiated the blue water policy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

40. "For our own motherland a junction of the two great systems, Hinduism and Islam, is the only hope." The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which of the following social reformer of modern India?

(a) Raja Rammohan Roy
(b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Debendranath Tagore
(d) Gopal Hari Deshmukh

41. With reference to Brahmo Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. Debendranath Tagore founded the Brahmo Samaj.
2. It was committed to worship and adoration of eternal being who is the author and preserve of the universe.
3. The long-term agenda of Brahmo samaj was purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

42. Consider the following acts with reference to animals in India:

1. Monkeys exhibited or trained as performing animals.
2. Jallikattu
3. Kambala
4. Dolphinariums
5. Snake charming

How many of the above activities are prohibited in India?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* Only Four

43. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI):

1. It is an initiative of finance ministry and Indian Banks' Association (IBA).
2. It is a society registered under Society Registration Act, 1860

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2/

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44. काला सागर अनाज़ समझौते के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रूस, यूक्रेन, पोलैंड और जर्मनी ने काला सागर अनाज़ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये।
2. इस समझौते की मध्यस्थता संयुक्त राष्ट्र और तुर्किये द्वारा की गई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

45. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. यह भगौड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी अधिनियम, 2018 के प्रवर्तन के लिये ज़िम्मेदार है।
3. प्रवर्तन निदेशक की नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

46. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
2. कनाडा
3. चिली
4. जापान
5. इंडोनेशिया
6. वियतनाम

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश व्यापक एवं प्रगतिशील ट्रांस-पैसिफिक भागीदारी समझौते (CPTPP) का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* केवल पाँच

47. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में रहा ओर्कनेय द्वीपसमूह निम्नलिखित में से किसके तट पर स्थित है?

(a) स्कॉटलैंड *(b)* कनाडा
(c) लेबनान *(d)* न्यूज़ीलैंड

48. भारत में दांडिक मामलों में 'मौन रहने का अधिकार' संबंधित है

(a) जीवन और वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार।
(b) अपराधों के लिये दोषसिद्धि के संबंध में संरक्षण का अधिकार।
(c) वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार।
(d) कुछ दशाओं में गिरपतारी और निरोध से संरक्षण का अधिकार।

49. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

योजना		*उद्देश्य*
1. स्वामित्व	:	ग्रामीण आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में भू-क्षेत्रों का मानचित्रण
2. परिवेश पोर्टल	:	पर्यावरण मंज़ूरी
3. भूमि संवाद	:	भूमि अभिलेख आधुनिकीकरण

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

50. भारत की संसदीय शासन प्रणाली की वह प्रमुख विशेषता क्या है जो इसे अध्यक्षीय प्रणाली से अलग करती है?

(a) द्विसदनीय विधायिका
(b) प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित राष्ट्रपति
(c) विधायिका और कार्यपालिका के मध्य सामंजस्य
(d) आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व निर्वाचन प्रणाली

51. भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी श्रेणी के व्यक्ति नागरिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भारतीय नागरिकता के लिये आवेदन कर सकते हैं?

(a) अवैध प्रवासी
(b) अप्रवासी भारतीय
(c) भारत सरकार की सेवा में संलिप्त
(d) भारत के नागरिक के साथ विवाह करने वाला व्यक्ति

52. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

भारत में विशिष्ट भाषा, लिपि या संस्कृति के संरक्षण का अधिकार एक मूल अधिकार है।

कथन II:

भाषा के संरक्षण के अधिकार में भाषा की सुरक्षा के लिये आंदोलन करने का अधिकार भी शामिल है।

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44. Consider the following statements with reference to Black Sea Grain Deal:

1. Russia, Ukraine, Poland and Germany signed the Black Sea Grain Deal.
2. The deal is brokered by United Nation and Türkiye.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

45. Consider the following statement with reference to Directorate of Enforcement:

1. It is a statutory body under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
2. It is responsible for the enforcement of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.
3. Director of the Enforcement is appointed by President of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

46. Consider the following countries:

1. United States of America
2. Canada
3. Chile
4. Japan
5. Indonesia
6. Vietnam

How many of the above mentioned countries are part of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* Only five

47. Recenly Orkney Island in news, is situated off the coast of which amongst the following?

(a) Scotland *(b)* Canada
(c) Lebanon *(d)* New Zealand

48. 'Right to remain silent' in criminal matters in India is related to

(a) Right to life and personal liberty.
(b) Right in Respect of Conviction for Offences.
(c) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
(d) Right against Arrest and Detention.

49. Consider the following pairs:

Scheme		*Objective*
1. SVAMITVA	:	mapping the land parcels in rural inhabited areas
2. PARIVESH Portal	:	environmental clearances
3. Bhumi Samvaad	:	land records modernisation

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

50. What is the key feature of India's parliamentary form of government that distinguishes it from a presidential system?

(a) A bicameral legislature
(b) A directly elected president
(c) A fusion of executive and legislative branches
(d) A proportional representation electoral system

51. Which of the following categories of persons in India can apply for Indian citizenship through the process of naturalization?

(a) Illegal migrant
(b) Non-resident Indians
(c) Being in service of Government of India
(d) A person married to a citizen of India

52. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
Right to conserve distinct language, script or culture is a fundamental right in India.

Statement II:
Right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.

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उपर्युक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

53. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	*राज्यपद का वर्ष*
1. हरियाणा	: 1966
2. गोवा	: 1961
3. नगालैंड	: 1963
4. सिक्किम	: 1985

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

54. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 32 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद विधि द्वारा किसी अन्य न्यायालय को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में अनुच्छेद में उल्लिखित सभी या किसी भी शक्ति का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार दे सकती है।
2. इस अधिकार को किसी भी परिस्थिति में निलंबित नहीं किया जा सकता।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

55. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. स्थानीय सरकार
2. निर्वाचन आयोग
3. जीवन बीमा निगम
4. मील एवं सेवा कर परिषद्

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 12 के तहत उपर्युक्त में से कितने को 'राज्य' माना जा सकता है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

56. केंद्रीय विधि निर्माण की क्षेत्रीय सीमा के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

संविधान संसद के पूर्ण क्षेत्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाता है।

कथन-II:

संसद अकेले ही 'अतिरिक्त-क्षेत्रीय कानून' बना सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

57. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के प्रभावों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. केंद्र सरकार किसी भी मामले पर किसी राज्य को कार्यकारी निर्देश देने की हकदार होती है।
2. संसद को राज्य के विषयों पर विधि निर्माण का अधिकार होता है और राज्य विधानमंडल की विधायी शक्ति निलंबित हो जाती है।
3. आपातकाल समाप्त होने के 1 वर्ष बाद राज्य के विषयों पर संसदीय कानून निष्क्रिय हो जाते हैं।
4. राष्ट्रपति केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच राजस्व के संवैधानिक वितरण को संशोधित कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

58. केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक संवैधानिक संस्था है।
2. उचित आधार होने पर किसी भी मामले में स्वत: संज्ञान (Suo-Moto Power) लेते हुए जाँच का आदेश दे सकता है।
3. राष्ट्रपति सिद्ध कदाचार या अक्षमता के आधार पर सदस्यों को निष्कासित कर सकता है।

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Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

53. Consider the following pairs:

State/Union Territory		*Year of Statehood*
1. Haryana	:	1966
2. Goa	:	1961
3. Nagaland	:	1963
4. Sikkim	:	1985

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

54. Consider the following statements with reference to Article 32 of the Indian Constitution:

1. Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise its jurisdiction all or any of the powers mentioned in the article.
2. This right cannot be suspended in any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

55. Consider the following:

1. Local Government
2. Election Commission
3. Life Insurance Corporation
4. Goods and Services Tax Council

How many of the above can be considered as the 'State' under article 12 of the Constitution of India?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All Four

56. With respect to the territorial extent of central legislation, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament.

Statement-II:

The Parliament alone can make 'extra-territorial legislation'.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

57. Consider the following statements with reference to the effects of national emergency:

1. The Central government becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter.
2. Parliament becomes empowered to legislate on state subjects and legislative power of the state legislature is suspended.
3. Parliamentary laws on state subjects become inoperative one year after the emergency has ceased to operate.
4. President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the centre and the states.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

58. With reference to the Central Information Commission, consider the following statements:

1. It is a constitutional body.
2. It can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (Suo-moto power).
3. The President can remove the members on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

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उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

59. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी स्थापना की सिफारिश भ्रष्टाचार निवारण पर बनी संथानम् समिति ने की थी।
2. सदस्यों की नियुक्ति प्रधानमंत्री, विधि मंत्री और लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता की एक समिति द्वारा की जाती है।
3. अपने कार्यकाल के बाद, सदस्य केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के तहत किसी पद के लिये अर्हत नहीं होते हैं।

नीचे दिये गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

60. भारत में लोकपाल संस्था के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के प्रथम प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने लोकपाल की स्थापना की सिफारिश की।
2. लोकपाल में एक अध्यक्ष और अधिकतम 8 सदस्य होते हैं जिनमें से पचास प्रतिशत न्यायिक सदस्य होंगे।
3. प्रधानमंत्री को लोकपाल के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है।
4. जो संस्थान आंशिक रूप से सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित हैं वे लोकपाल के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

61. भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 3 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसी भी राज्य का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाना
2. किसी भी राज्य का क्षेत्रफल कम करना
3. किसी भी राज्य की सीमाएँ बदलना
4. किसी भी राज्य का नाम बदलना

किसी नए राज्य के गठन के लिये संसद उपर्युक्त में से कितने कदम उठा सकती है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

62. राष्ट्रीय विधि दिवस के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

नागरिकों के बीच संवैधानिक मूल्यों और विधिक जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये प्रत्येक वर्ष 26 नवंबर को राष्ट्रीय विधि दिवस मनाया जाता है।

कथन-II:

26 नवंबर, 1949 को भारत की संविधान सभा ने राजेंद्र प्रसाद को संविधान सभा का अध्यक्ष चुना।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I का सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

63. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य विधायिका किसी राज्य या केंद्रशासित प्रदेश या स्थानीय प्राधिकरण में कुछ रोज़गारों या नियुक्तियों के लिये एक शर्त के रूप में निवास निर्धारित कर सकती है।
2. संसद के पास मानव तस्करी और ज़बरन श्रम के तहत दंड निर्धारित करने के लिये विधि निर्माण की शक्ति नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

59. With reference to the Central Vigilance Commission, consider the following statements:

1. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
2. The members are appointed by a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, Law Minister and Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
3. After their tenure, members are not eligible for further office under the Central or State government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

60. With reference to the institution of Lokpal in India, consider the following statements:

1. The First Administrative Reforms Commission of India recommended the setting up of Lokpal.
2. The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson with a maximum of 8 members of which fifty percent shall be judicial members.
3. The Prime Minister has been kept out of the purview of Lokpal.
4. Institution which are financed partly by government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) All four

61. Consider the following with reference to Article 3 of the Constitution of India:

1. increase the area of any State
2. diminish the area of any State
3. alter the boundaries of any State
4. alter the name of any State

How many of the above steps can be taken by the Parliament to form a new State?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) All four

62. Consider the following statements in respect of National Law Day:

Statement-I:

National Law Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values and legal awareness among citizens.

Statement-II:

On 26th November 1949, the constituent assembly of India elected Rajendra Prasad as the chairman of the constituent assembly.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

63. Consider the following statement:

1. State legislature can prescribe residence as a condition for certain employments or appointments in a state or union territory or local authority.
2. Parliament cannot have power to make laws for prescribing punishment under traffic in human beings and forced labour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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64. संविधान में संशोधन प्रावधानों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय संविधान न तो लचीला है और न ही कठोर।
2. संविधान में संशोधन की प्रक्रिया भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से ली गई है।
3. भारत का संविधान मूल संरचना को संघवाद, पंथनिरपेक्षता, मूल अधिकार और लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में परिभाषित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

65. प्रस्तावना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. समाजवादी 2. पंथनिरपेक्ष
3. अखंडता 4. एकता

42वें संशोधन अधिनियम, 1976 द्वारा प्रस्तावना में उपर्युक्त में से कितने शब्द शामिल किये गए?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

66. इसे एक उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों को अथवा अधिकरणों को या लंबित मामलों के स्थानांतरण को सीधे अथवा पत्र जारी कर किया जाता है। इसे अतिरिक्त न्यायिक क्षेत्र अथवा न्यायिक क्षेत्र की कमी अथवा विधि की भूल के आधार पर जारी किया जाता है।
निम्नलिखित में से किस रिट पर ऊपर चर्चा की गई है?

(a) प्रतिषेध *(b)* परमादेश
(c) अधिकार पृच्छा *(d)* उत्प्रेषण

67. निम्नलिखित अधिकारों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अंत:करण की स्वतंत्रता
2. धार्मिक विश्वासों को अबाध रूप से मानने का अधिकार
3. धार्मिक आचरण का अधिकार
4. धार्मिक प्रचार का अधिकार

उपर्युक्त में से कितने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

68. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन
2. धन का संकेद्रण रोकना
3. मदिरा के सेवन पर प्रतिबंध।
4. देश की रक्षा करना एवं राष्ट्रीय सेवा प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने राज्य के नीति निदेशक तत्त्वों का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

69. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में जनहित याचिका का जनक/प्रणेता हैं?

(a) पी.एन. भगवती
(b) एम.एन. वेंकटचेलैय्या
(c) हरिलाल जे. कानिया
(d) आर.एस. पाठक

70. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्नाक्युलर प्रेस एक्ट
2. इल्बर्ट बिल विवाद
3. आर्म्स एक्ट
4. द्वितीय अफगान युद्ध
5. बंगाल का विभाजन

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी घटनाएँ वायसराय रॉबर्ट बुल्वर लिटन के कार्यकाल में घटित हुईं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार
(d) सभी पाँच

71. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान, तत्व बोधिनी सभा ने सामाजिक-धार्मिक आंदोलनों में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। अंतत: निम्नलिखित में से किस संगठन के साथ इसका विलय हुआ?

(a) आर्य समाज
(b) ब्रह्म समाज
(c) थियोसोफिकल सोसायटी
(d) यंग बंगाल आंदोलन

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64. With respect to the amendment provisions in the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Indian Constitution is neither flexible nor rigid.
2. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution has been taken from Government of India Act 1935.
3. The Constitution of India defines basic structure in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental right and democracy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

65. With reference to Preamble, consider the following:

1. Socialist 2. Secular
3. Integrity 4. Unity

How many of the above words were added to the Preamble by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

66. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. Which of the following writ is discussed above?

(a) Prohibition *(b)* Mandamus
(c) Quo-Warranto *(d)* Certiorari

67. Consider the following rights:

1. Freedom of Conscience
2. Right to profess one's faith
3. Right to practice one's rituals and ceremonies
4. Right to propagate one's religion

How many of the above comes under the ambit of Article 25 of the Constitution of India?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All Four

68. Consider the following:

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Prevention of concentration of wealth.
3. To prohibit the Consumption of intoxicating drinks.
4. To defend the country and render national service.

How many of the above are part of Directive Principles of state Policy?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

69. Who among the following are the pioneers of Public Interest Litigation in India?

(a) P.N. Bhagwati
(b) M.N. Venkatachaliah
(c) Harilal J. Kania
(d) R.S Pathak

70. Consider the following:

1. Vernacular Press Act
2. Ilbert Bill Controversy
3. The Arms Act
4. Second Afghan War
5. Partition of Bengal

How many of the above events happened during the Viceroyship of Robert Bulwer Lytton?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

71. Tattvabodhini Sabha played a significant role in the socio-religious reforms during the 19th century. Which of the following organisations did it later merge with?

(a) Arya Samaj
(b) Brahmo Samaj
(c) Theosophical Society
(d) Young Bengal Movement

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72. थियोसोफिकल सोसायटी के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी स्थापना एनी बेसेंट ने मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी में की थी।
2. इसने मानवता के सार्वभौमिक भाईचारे के लिये कार्य किया।
3. इसने कर्म एवं पुनर्जन्म की हिंदू मान्यताओं पर प्रहार किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

73. औपनिवेशिक भारत के संदर्भ में, जॉर्ज अरुंडेल, बी.डब्ल्यू. वाडिया, एवं सी.पी. रामास्वामी अय्यर निम्नलिखित में से किसके साथ जुड़े होने के लिये जाने जाते हैं?

(a) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस
(b) खिलाफत आंदोलन
(c) होमरूल लीग
(d) स्वदेशी आंदोलन

74. 20वीं सदी के पूर्वार्द्ध में, साउथ इंडियन लिबरल फेडरेशन का पुन: नामकरण किया गया था

(a) द्रविड़ कड़गम
(b) आत्म-सम्मान आंदोलन
(c) स्वराज पार्टी
(d) जस्टिस पार्टी

75. कॉर्नवालिस कोड के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये वे उपाय थे जिन्होंने औपनिवेशिक भारत में प्रशासनिक ढाँचे का गठन किया।
2. भू-राजस्व निर्धारण स्थायी रूप से वंशानुगत राजस्व संग्राहकों के पास निर्धारित किया गया था।
3. इसने भारत में विधि की संप्रभुता के सिद्धांत की घोषणा की।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

76. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी शुरुआत वर्ष 1923 में मुख्य रूप से दक्कन भारत में सक्रिय राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा की गई थी।
2. इसकी स्थापना विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

77. वर्ष 1856 के एकमुश्त बंदोबस्त को सर्वोत्तम निर्दिष्ट करता है

(a) अवध में ब्रिटिश राजस्व बंदोबस्त प्रणाली।
(b) उत्तर भारत में महालवाड़ी प्रणाली की शुरुआत।
(c) बंगाल में स्थायी बंदोबस्त के कार्यान्वयन।
(d) लाहौर की संधि पर हस्ताक्षर।

78. निम्नलिखित में से किसने वर्ष 1910 और 1913 के बीच अपनी आत्मकथा को 'आमार कथा' के नाम से क्रमबद्ध किया?

(a) बिपिन चंद्र पाल *(b)* रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर
(c) बीना दास *(d)* बिनोदिनी दासी

79. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास कोष (AHIDF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह आत्मनिर्भर भारत स्टिमुलस पैकेज के तहत स्थापित एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं के लिये गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध और माँस उत्पाद उपलब्ध कराना है।
3. इसे राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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72. With reference to Theosophical Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Annie Besant in the Madras Presidency.
2. It worked for universal brotherhood of humanity.
3. It attacked the Hindu beliefs of karma and reincarnation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

73. In the context of Colonial India, George Arundale, B.W. Wadia, and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar are known for their association with which of the following?

(a) Indian National Congress
(b) Khilafat Movement
(c) Home Rule League
(d) Swadeshi Movement

74. In the first half of the 20th century, the South Indian Liberal Federation was renamed as

(a) Dravida Kazhagam
(b) Self-Respect Movement
(c) Swaraj Party
(d) Justice Party

75. With reference to Cornwallis Code, consider the following:

1. These were the measures that constituted the administrative framework in colonial India.
2. The land revenue assessment was fixed permanently with hereditary revenue collectors.
3. It proclaimed the principle of sovereignty of law in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

76. With reference to National Council of Education, consider the following:

1. It was started in 1923, primarily by the nationalists active in Deccan India.
2. It was set up to promote the study of science and technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

77. The summary settlement of 1856 best refers to

(a) British revenue settlement system in Awadh.
(b) introduction of the Mahalwari system in Northern India.
(c) implementation of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
(d) signing of the Treaty of Lahore.

78. Who among the following serialised their autobiography known as 'Amar Katha' between 1910 and 1913?

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal *(b)* Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Bina Das *(d)* Binodini Dasi

79. With reference to Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), consider the following:

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme established under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Stimulus Package.
2. It aims to make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer.
3. It is implemented by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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80. असहयोग आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह मुख्य रूप से व्यापारी वर्ग तक ही सीमित था तथा किसानों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा।
2. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस के नागपुर अधिवेशन में असहयोग के कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी गई।
3. इस कार्य योजना में विदेशी कपड़ों का बहिष्कार, खादी का उपयोग तथा सरकारी सम्मान का त्याग शामिल था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

81. स्वराजवादियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. परिषद् में प्रवेश के प्रश्न पर मतभेद के कारण कॉन्ग्रेस-खिलाफत स्वराज पार्टी का गठन हुआ।
2. महात्मा गांधी ने परिषद् में प्रवेश के स्वराजवादियों के प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया।
3. स्वराजवादियों को नरम दल से विभाजित करने की सरकार की रणनीति सफल रही।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

82. 1920 के क्रांतिकारी चरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिये:

1. काकोरी ट्रेन डकैती
2. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन का गठन
3. सॉन्डर्स की हत्या
4. केंद्रीय विधान सभा पर बमबारी

प्रारंभ से शुरू करते हुए उपर्युक्त घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम क्या है?

(a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(b) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(c) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(d) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

83. निम्नलिखित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अनंत सिंह
2. गणेश घोष
3. लोकेनाथ बौल

उपर्युक्त में से कौन चटगाँव शस्त्रागार धावा से जुड़ा था/थे?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) केवल 2 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

84. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
साइमन कमीशन की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में, कॉन्ग्रेस ने "हर चरण और हर रूप में" कमीशन का बहिष्कार करने का निर्णय लिया।

कथन-II:
कमीशन से भारतीयों के बहिष्करण से कॉन्ग्रेस नाराज़ हो गई थी।

उपर्युक्त के संबंध में कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

85. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता
2. पृथक निर्वाचिका की अस्वीकृति
3. भाषाई प्रांत
4. धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य
5. महिलाओं को समान अधिकार

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी सिफारिशें नेहरू रिपोर्ट की थीं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार
(d) सभी पाँच

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80. With reference to Non-cooperation movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was primarily limited to business class and failed to gain peasant's support.
2. At Nagpur session of Indian National Congress, the programme of non-cooperation was approved.
3. The plan of action included boycott of foreign cloth, use of khadi and renunciation of government honours.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

81. With reference to the Swarajists, consider the following statements:

1. The differences over the question of council entry led to the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party.
2. Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed the Swarajists proposal of council entry.
3. The government strategy of dividing the Swarajists from the moderate was successful.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

82. With reference to the revolutionary phase of 1920s, consider the following events:

1. Kakori train robbery
2. Formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
3. Murder of Saunders
4. Central Legislative Assembly bombing

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

(a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(b) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(c) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(d) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

83. Consider the following freedom fighters:

1. Anant Singh
2. Ganesh Ghosh
3. Lokenath Baul

Who of the above was/were associated with Chittagong Armoury Raid?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

84. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

As a response to Simon Commission, Congress decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form".

Statement-II:

The exclusion of Indians from the commission angered the Congress.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

85. Consider the following:

1. Complete Independence
2. Rejection of separate electorates
3. Linguistic provinces
4. Secular state
5. Equal rights for women

How many of the above were the recommendations of Nehru Report?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

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86. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के क्रम में, दिल्ली घोषणापत्र का उद्देश्य था

(a) कॉन्ग्रेस को सरकार के साथ समान स्तर पर लाना

(b) गोलमेज सम्मेलन के लिये कुछ शर्तें रखना

(c) मुस्लिम लीग के प्रस्ताव को संविधान के प्रारूप में शामिल करना

(d) ब्रिटिश नीति के अंतिम उद्देश्य में पुन: विश्वास स्थापित करना

87. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

नेता		*स्थान*
1. सी. राजगोपालचारी	:	केरल
2. के. केलप्पन	:	तमिलनाडु
3. गोपालबंधु चौधरी	:	उड़ीसा
4. अंबिकाकांत सिन्हा	:	बिहार

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

88. गांधी-इरविन समझौते के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसने कॉन्ग्रेस को सरकार के साथ समान स्तर पर खड़ा कर दिया।
2. इसने सभी राजनीतिक कैदियों की रिहाई की अनुमति दी।
3. इसने पुलिस ज्यादतियों की सार्वजनिक जाँच का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

89. कैबिनेट मिशन योजना के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसमें सभी प्रमुख राजनीतिक दलों के समर्थन से एक अंतरिम सरकार बनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है।
2. इसने मुसलमानों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिये पूर्ण पाकिस्तान की मांग का समर्थन किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

90. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कुदुम्बश्री की स्थापना तमिलनाडु में गरीबी उन्मूलन और महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी।
2. यह मिशन भारत सरकार एवं राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD) के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

91. मिहिर भोज के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वह 9वीं शताब्दी में गुर्जर प्रतिहार वंश के शासक थे।
2. महोदया में स्कंधवारा सैन्य शिविर का उल्लेख बर्राह ताम्रपत्र शिलालेख में किया गया है।
3. उसने राष्ट्रकूटों से कन्नौज छीनकर उस पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तक अपने प्रभुत्व का विस्तार किया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

92. महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न अधिनियम, 2013 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह कानून अपने दायरे में पुरुषों और ट्रांसजेंडर को भी शामिल करता है।
2. कानून के अनुसार 20 से अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले किसी भी नियोक्ता को आंतरिक शिकायत समिति (Internal Complaints Committee) बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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86. In the run up to Civil Disobedience Movement, the purpose of Delhi Manifesto was

(a) to place Congress on an equal footing with the government

(b) to put forward certain conditions for Round Table Conference

(c) to incorporate Muslim League's proposal in the draft constitution

(d) To restore faith in the ultimate purpose of British policy

87. Consider the following pairs:

Leaders		*Place*
1. C. Rajagopalchari	:	Kerala
2. K.Kelappan	:	Tamil Nadu
3. Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri	:	Orissa
4. Ambika Kant Sinha	:	Bihar

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

88. With reference to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, consider the following statements:

1. It placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.
2. It allowed release of all political prisoners.
3. It paved way for public inquiry into police excesses.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

89. With reference to the proposal of Cabinet Mission plan, consider the following statements:

1. It envisages an interim government to be formed with the support of all major political parties.
2. It supported the demand for full-fledged Pakistan to fulfil the aspirations of Muslims.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

90. Consider the following statements:

1. Kudumbshree was established in Tamil Nadu aiming at eradicating poverty and empowering women.
2. The mission was launched with the support of Government of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

91. With reference to Mihir Bhoja, consider the following statements:

1. He was the ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty in the 9th century.
2. The Skandhavara military camp at Mahodaya is mentioned in the Barrah Copper Plate inscription.
3. He captured Kannauj from Rashtrakutas and extended his empire up to the river Brahmaputra.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

92. With reference to Protection of women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, consider the following statements:

1. The law covers men and transgender under its ambit.
2. The law requires any employer with more than 20 employees to form an Internal complaints committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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93. अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वह गांधीजी के असहयोग आंदोलन से प्रभावित थे।
2. उन्होंने 1920 के दशक की शुरुआत में फैले उग्रवादी गुरिल्ला आंदोलन का आयोजन किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में "टंकाई पद्धति" निम्नलिखित में से किसका वर्णन करती है?

(a) जहाज़ निर्माण की तकनीक
(b) लोहा और इस्पात निर्माण की तकनीक
(c) सिंचाई की विधि
(d) वस्त्र बुनाई की कला

95. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 97वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम ने संथाली भाषा को भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची VIII में शामिल किया।
2. संथाल विद्रोह ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के खिलाफ विद्रोह की पहली अभिव्यक्तियों में से एक था।
3. ओल चिकी लिपि का निर्माण रघुनाथ मुर्मू ने किया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

96. 'कुई' भाषा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह द्रविड़ भाषा-परिवार से संबंधित है और मुख्य रूप से ईरुला जनजाति के लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है।
2. इसमें उड़िया लिपि का उपयोग किया जाता है तथा खोंडी, गुमसाई इसकी बोलियाँ हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

97. मलेरिया के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मलेरिया प्लाज्मोडियम परजीवी के कारण होने वाला एक जानलेवा मच्छर जनित रूधिर रोग है।
2. मलेरिया बीमारी सामान्यत: उप-सहारा अफ्रीका, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण अमेरिका सहित विश्व के उष्णकटिबंधीय एवं उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है।
3. परजीवियों की ऐसी 5 प्रजातियाँ हैं जिनके कारण मनुष्यों में मलेरिया का संक्रमण फैलता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

98. ओलंपिक के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मिशन ओलंपिक सेल एक समर्पित निकाय है जिसे टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम के तहत चयनित एथलीटों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये बनाया गया है।
2. ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक 2028 ऑस्ट्रेलिया के ब्रिस्बेन में आयोजित किया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

99. यू.एन. वीमेन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह लैंगिक समानता और महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिये समर्पित संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक इकाई है।
2. यू.एन. वीमेन का मुख्यालय जिनेवा, स्विट्ज़रलैंड में है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

100. ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (GRAP) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह दिल्ली के वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक स्तर पर आधारित एक आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र है।
2. इसे सबसे पहले वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत अधिसूचित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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93. With reference to Alluri Sitarama Raju, consider the following statements:

1. He was influenced by Gandhiji's Non-cooperation movement.
2. He organized the militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

94. With reference to the history of India, "Tankai Method" is the description of which of the following?

(a) Technique of shipbuilding
(b) Technique of iron and steel making
(c) Method of irrigation
(d) Art of weaving textiles

95. Consider the following:

1. 97th Constitutional Amendment Act added Santhali to Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.
2. Santhal rebellion was one of the first expressions of revolt against the British colonial regime.
3. Ol Chiki script was created by Raghunath Murmu.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

96. With reference to 'kui' language, consider the following statements:

1. It belongs to the Dravidian family of languages and is spoken mainly by people of the Irula tribe.
2. It uses Odia Script, and Khondi, Gumsai are its dialects.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

97. With reference to Malaria, consider the following statements:

1. Malaria is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by plasmodium parasites.
2. It is predominantly found in the tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, South America as well as Asia.
3. There are 5 parasite species that cause malaria in humans.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

98. With reference to Olympics, consider the following statements:

1. The Mission Olympic Cell is a dedicated body created to assist the athletes who are selected under the Target Olympic podium scheme.
2. The summer Olympics 2028 will be held in Brisbane, Australia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

99. With reference to UN Women, consider the following statements:

1. It is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.
2. The headquarter of UN Women is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

100. Consider the following with reference to Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP):

1. It is an emergency response mechanism based on Delhi's Air Quality Index level.
2. It was first notified under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Note: Hindi version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this Booklet.

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2408

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 08

D

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(b)	26	(b)	51	(c)	76	(b)
2	(a)	27	(d)	52	(b)	77	(a)
3	(d)	28	(b)	53	(b)	78	(d)
4	(a)	29	(c)	54	(a)	79	(a)
5	(a)	30	(c)	55	(d)	80	(a)
6	(c)	31	(d)	56	(b)	81	(b)
7	(a)	32	(d)	57	(b)	82	(a)
8	(c)	33	(a)	58	(b)	83	(d)
9	(b)	34	(b)	59	(c)	84	(a)
10	(d)	35	(d)	60	(c)	85	(c)
11	(b)	36	(b)	61	(d)	86	(b)
12	(a)	37	(c)	62	(c)	87	(b)
13	(b)	38	(a)	63	(d)	88	(a)
14	(d)	39	(b)	64	(a)	89	(a)
15	(b)	40	(b)	65	(c)	90	(b)
16	(a)	41	(b)	66	(d)	91	(a)
17	(c)	42	(c)	67	(d)	92	(d)
18	(c)	43	(d)	68	(c)	93	(c)
19	(b)	44	(b)	69	(a)	94	(a)
20	(a)	45	(a)	70	(b)	95	(b)
21	(a)	46	(c)	71	(b)	96	(b)
22	(a)	47	(a)	72	(a)	97	(d)
23	(c)	48	(b)	73	(c)	98	(a)
24	(a)	49	(c)	74	(d)	99	(a)
25	(d)	50	(c)	75	(c)	100	(a)

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1. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Government of India Act of 1858 was a British response to the Revolt of 1857.** British crown had realized that the East India company had become too small an entity to rule over India.
- **The Act of 1858** often known as the act for **Good Government** of India. It was an important piece of legislation passed by the British Parliament that marked a significant change in the way India was governed during the British colonial period.
- The Act of 1858 **transferred the governing authority** of India from the British East India Company **to the British Crown.** This marked the **beginning of direct British rule in India, which lasted until India gained independence in 1947.**
- The Act also led to the **appointment** of a **Secretary of State** for India, who was a member of the British government, and the establishment of the **Indian Civil Services** to administer the country.
- The **Governor-General of India,** who previously represented the East India Company, was now **designated as the Viceroy of India** and became the representative of the British Crown in India. The Viceroy had significant executive authority. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

2. (a)

Explanation:

- The **total strength of constituent assembly was 389,** out of which **93 seats were allotted to princely states.** Each princely states were to be allotted **seats in proportion to their respective population. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- The representative of princely states was to be **nominated by the heads of the princely states.** The heads of the princely states, the rulers, were responsible for nominating the representatives from their respective states to the Constituent Assembly. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct, and statement (2) is correct.**
- These nominees were typically individuals who were trusted by the rulers and could effectively represent their state's interests and concerns in the assembly. Princely states **did not conduct direct elections** to choose their representatives in the Constituent Assembly. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- These representatives played a **crucial role in the constitutional discussions** and the framing of the Indian Constitution, ensuring that the interests and concerns of the princely states were considered during the constitution-making process.

3. (d)

Explanation:

- A **constitutional government,** often referred to as a **constitutional democracy,** is a system in which the government's authority and actions are **limited and regulated by a constitution or a set of laws.**
- This **constitution serves as the supreme legal framework** that outlines the structure of government, the distribution of powers, the protection of individual rights, and the fundamental principles governing the operation of the state.
- The key feature of a constitutional government is that **it upholds the rule of law,** ensuring that the government **operates within the boundaries set by the constitution.**
- This **constraint on government actions is fundamental to protecting the rights** and liberties of individuals. While the other options touch on various aspects of governance, option (d) describes the essence of a constitutional government. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

4. (a)

Explanation:

- **Dissolution of the upper house:** In India, **Rajya Sabha (upper house) is a permanent house** that **does not get dissolved.** Unlike the Lok Sabha (lower house), which goes through dissolution and re-election, the Rajya Sabha is a continuous body. Members of the Rajya Sabha have staggered terms, with **one-third** of the members **retiring every two years.**
- **Presence of de jure and de facto executive:** The **President of India is the de jure executive,** holding a largely ceremonial role and acting in accordance with the Constitution. The **Prime Minister is the de facto executive,** exercising the real executive powers.
- **Collective responsibility of the executive to the Parliament:** Collective responsibility in the Indian Parliamentary system **applies to the Lok Sabha only** (the lower house of Parliament) **under article 75,** and not the entire Parliament.

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- **Watertight separation of powers:** The Parliamentary system in India does not have a watertight separation of powers like the presidential system. It **features a fusion of powers where the executive is drawn from and accountable to the legislature.**
- **Key Features of India's Parliamentary System:**
  - Fusion of executive and legislative branches.
  - Prime Minister, head of government, from majority party in Lok Sabha.
  - Bicameral Parliament (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha).
  - Executive's direct accountability to Lok Sabha.
  - No fixed government tenure; depends on legislative confidence.
  - Question Hour for parliamentary scrutiny.
  - Dissolution of the lower house. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

5. (a)

Explanation:

- **Berubari Union Case:** It was used as a reference under **Article 143** of the Constitution which was on the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement related to the Berubari Union and in exchanging the enclaves which were decided for consideration by the bench consisting of eight judges.
- Through the Berubari case, the Court stated that 'Preamble is the key to open the mind of the makers', but i**t cannot be considered as part of the Constitution.** Therefore, it is not enforceable in a court of law.
- While the Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law, it has significant symbolic and guiding value. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Kesavananda Bharati Case:** In this case, for the first time, a bench of **13 judges** was assembled to hear a writ petition. The Court held that the Preamble of the Constitution will now be **considered as part of the Constitution.**
- The Preamble is **not the supreme power or source of any restriction or prohibition,** but it plays an important role in the interpretation of statutes and provisions of the Constitution. So, it can be concluded that preamble introductory part of the Constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In the 1995 case of **Union Government Vs LIC** of India also, the Supreme Court has once again held that **Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution** but is not directly enforceable in a court of justice in India.

6. (c)

Explanation:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), established in 1993, is an independent statutory body as per the provisions of the **Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Key Members:** It is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
- A person who has been the **Chief Justice of India** or a judge of the **Supreme Court** can become a chairman. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Appointment:** The chairman and members are appointed by the **President** on the recommendations of a **six**-member committee consisting of the **Prime Minister** as its head, the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha,** the **Deputy Chairman** of the **Rajya Sabha**, **leaders of the Opposition** in both the Houses of **Parliament** and the **union home minister. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Tenure:** The chairman and members hold office for **a term of three years** or until they **attain the age of 70 years,** whichever is earlier.
- The President can remove the chairman or any member from the office under some circumstances.
- The commission is not empowered to inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed. So, it can **investigate** a matter **within one year** of its occurrence. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

7. (a)

Explanation:

- A set of provisions concerning the State Public Service Commission (SPSC) are **outlined in the Indian Constitution.** These provisions, which offer a structural and operational guide to the SPSCs, include:
- **Appointment:** The Governor of the respective state appoints the Chairman and other members of the SPSC.
- **Tenure:** The members of the State Public Service Commission, once appointed, enjoy a secure tenure of **six years** or until they reach the **age of 62,** whichever is earlier. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Removal:** Although the chairman and the members of SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be **removed only by the President** (and not by the Governor). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

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- The President can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of Union Public Service Commission. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Thus, they can be removed under following circumstances:
  - If adjudged an insolvent
  - If engaged during term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of their office.
  - If in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Joint State Public Service Commission:

- The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission for two or more states. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- While the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions are created directly by the constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
- A **JSPSC** is a **statutory** body. It does not have the status of a constitutional body. For a brief while after the establishment of Haryana from Punjab in 1966, the two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **chairman** and **members** of a JSPSC are **appointed by the President.** They hold the office for a period of six years or until they reach the age of 62, whichever comes first. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- They can be fired or suspended by the President. They can also send the President their resignation letters at any time. The President determines the number of JSPSC members and their service conditions.
- A Joint State Public Service Commission **presents** each of the **concerned state governors** with an **annual performance report.** The report is presented to the state legislature by the governor. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

9. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 323B:** Empowers the **Parliament** and **state legislatures** to set up **tribunals for various matters. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Tribunals under 323A can be established only by Parliament. However, tribunals under 323B can be established by both the Parliament and the State Legislature.
- Tribunals under Article 323B are established for matters like Industries and labour, foreign exchange, import and export, land reforms, food, the ceiling on urban property, **Elections to Parliament and state legislatures,** Rent and tenancy rights, etc. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- While 323A deals with administrative tribunals, 323B deals with other types of tribunals (like National Green Tribunal, Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT), Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), etc.
- Under 323A, there can be only one tribunal at the centre and one for each state (or two or more states), but under 323B, there can be a hierarchy of tribunals.
- In **Chandra Kumar Case** (1997), the Supreme Court declared those provisions of the articles which excluded jurisdiction of the high courts and the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. Hence, **judicial remedies** are now **available against** the **orders of these tribunals. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

10. (d)

Explanation:

Parliamentary Legislation in the State Field:

- The Constitution permits Parliament to enact laws on any topic included in the state list under the following five exceptional circumstances:
- **When Rajya Sabha approves a resolution** with the **support of two-thirds of** the **members** present and voting, it will provide parliament with the authority to enact legislation on a state list issue that is best for the nation. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Such a resolution lasts for a full year. A resolution like this can be renewed a number of times, but not for more than a year at a time. The laws passed in accordance with the resolution cease to be in force six months after it was adopted. In the event of a disagreement between state and union legislation, the latter prevails. A state may, however, pass legislation on the same issue.
- When a declaration of a **national emergency is in force** the Parliament may pass laws on any matter covered by the state list. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The legislation passed under this is only valid for six months before it expires. State law may also enact legislation on the matter, but in the event of a conflict, union law will take precedence.

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- **When a state makes a request to Parliament** to act on a list of issues by passing a resolution to that effect, Parliament is given the power to do so. The state forfeits all rights there once this resolution is approved. **Hence, statement (4) is correct**.
- **To implement International Agreements,** the parliament can make laws on any matter in the state list for implementing International Treaties, agreements and conventions.
- **When the President's Rule is imposed** in a state, the parliament becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

11. (b)

Explanation:

- The emergency provisions are contained in **Part XVIII** of the Constitution of India, from **Article 352 to 360.** These provisions enable the Central government to deal with any abnormal situation effectively.
- The **rationality** behind the incorporation is to **safeguard** the **sovereignty, unity, integrity** and **security** of the country, the democratic political system and the Constitution.
- The Emergency provisions have been **taken** from **Government of India Act 1935,** while **suspension of fundamental rights** during emergency have been taken from **Weimar constitution** of Germany. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The **President can declare** a national emergency **even before the actual occurrence of war,** external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that **there is an imminent danger.**
- The **first proclamation** of National Emergency was issued in **October 1962** on account of Chinese aggression in the NEFA and was in force till January 1968. So, it was on grounds of **external aggression.**

12. (a)

Explanation:

Parliamentary approval and duration:

- The proclamation of emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month from the date of its issue. This provision was introduced by the **44th amendment. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.
- If approved by both the houses, the **Emergency continues for 6 months** and **can be extended to an indefinite period** with the approval of Parliament every six months.
- Every **resolution approving** the proclamation of emergency, or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a **special majority. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Revocation of proclamation:

- A proclamation of Emergency may be **revoked by** the **President** at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation **does not require parliamentary approval.**
- The emergency must be revoked if the **Lok Sabha passes a resolution by a simple majority** disapproving of its continuation. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- This **safeguard** was **introduced by** the **44th amendment act of 1978.** Before, the amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

13. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 355 imposes a duty on the centre** to ensure that the government of every state is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It is this duty in the performance of which the centre takes over the government of a state under **Article 356** in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
- This is popularly known as **'President's Rule'.**
- **Grounds of imposition:** the president's rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds:
  - **Article 356** empowers the **President to issue a proclamation** if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the **government of a state cannot be carried on** in **accordance with** the **provisions**

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of the **constitution.** The President can act either on a report of the governor of the state or otherwise too (i.e., even without the governor's report). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

- **Article 365** says that whenever a **state fails to comply with** or to give effect to any direction from the centre, it will be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

- President rule has no effect on fundamental rights of the citizens. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

14. (d)

Explanation:

Effects of Financial Emergency:

- **Extension** of the **executive authority** of the **Union over** the **financial matters of the States.**
- **Reduction of salaries** and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the State.
- **Reservation of all money bills** or other **financial bills** for the consideration of the **President** after they are passed by the legislature of the State.
- Direction from the President for the **reduction of salaries** and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union; and the **judges of the Supreme Court** and the **High Courts. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- A proclamation of financial emergency may be **revoked by the president** at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation **does not require parliamentary approval.**
- No financial emergency has been declared so far, though there was a financial crisis in 1991.

15. (b)

Explanation:

- **Judicial review in India** is the authority of the courts to examine and invalidate laws, government actions, and policies if they are found to be unconstitutional or in violation of fundamental rights.
- It covers **legislative acts, executive decisions,** and even **constitutional amendments.** It ensures government accountability, upholds the rule of law, and protects citizens' rights.
- Judicial review in India **can be initiated by any aggrieved party,** including individuals, organizations, or the government, to challenge the constitutionality of laws and government actions. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Judicial review in India primarily involves the **examination of administrative decisions, legislative acts, and government policies** to ensure their compliance with the Constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Fundamental rights violations** are indeed **subject to judicial review** in India, and citizens can approach the courts if their fundamental rights are violated. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The **power of judicial review** in India is vested in **both the High Courts and the Supreme Court.** High Courts exercise this power within their respective jurisdictions, while the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the entire country.
- This power is exercised primarily by the **Supreme Court** and **High Courts** through **writ jurisdiction** and Public Interest Litigation **(PIL). Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

16. (a)

Explanation:

- In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, **exploited the local peasants** by **forcing them to grow indigo** on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.
- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The **anger of the peasants exploded in 1859** when, led by **Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas** of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers)backed by police and the courts. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It was in light of the general unrest surrounding indigo cultivation that a Commission was set up in March 1860 to inquire into the ills of the system. The **Indigo Commission,** as it came to be called was **constituted of 5 members** including: **W.S. Seton Karr and R. Temple** who represented the British government, **Rev. J. Sale** represented the Christian Missionaries, **W. F. Ferguson** represented the European planters and **Chandramohan Chatterjee** represented the Zamindars.

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- **Dinabandhu Mitra's** play **Nil Darpan** or the '**Mirror of Indigo'** remains a classic because it was written **during the movement in 1859. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **In 1872,** the Bengali poet-journalist **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** published **Anandamath,** a historical novel set in the background of **the Sanyasi Rebellion of the late 18th century.**
- Many such nationalists went to the gallows singing the poem in **Anandamath** that would later become India's national song - **'Vande Mataram'.**

17. (c)

Explanation:

- **Sanyasi-fakir rebellion** commenced in the **mid-1760s.** It took the Company state almost four decades to quell the 'disturbances' they caused and the 'violence' they perpetuated on the countryside of Bengal. The most affected areas were Purnea, Malda, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Cooch Behar and Murshidabad.
- Sanyasi and fakir rebellion remain immortalised in our imagination because of the leadership provided by leaders such a**s Majnu Shah and Chirag Ali** and the legends such as **Devi Chaudhurani and Bhawani Pathak** that it created.
- It was only after a **prolonged action** that **Warren Hastings** could subdue the sanyasis. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- In 1872, the Bengali poet-journalist **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** published **Anandamath,** a historical novel set in the background of **the Sanyasi Rebellion .** Many such nationalists went to the gallows singing the poem in **Anandamath** that would later become India's national song—**'Vande Mataram'.**
- Equal participation of Hindus and Muslims characterised the uprisings, sometimes referred to as the **Fakir Rebellion. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Debi Chaudhurani's** participation recognises the women's role in early resistances against the British. Anandamath, a semi-historical novel by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay,** is based on the Sanyasi Revolt.
- Bankim Chandra also wrote a novel, **Devi Chaudhurani,** as he saw the **importance of women too taking up the struggle against an alien rule** that posed a threat to traditional Indian values. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

18. (c)

Explanation:

- Mainly due to the efforts of **the Home Rule activists,** kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The UP **Kisan Sabha** was set up in February 1918 by **Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya** supported their efforts.
- In Awadh, peasants were led by **Baba Ramchandra** – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment.
- By October 1920, the **Oudh Kisan Sabha** was set up headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra** and a few others like **Jhinguri Singh,** for the welfare of farmers. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- **The All-India Kisan Sabha:** This Sabha was founded in **Lucknow** in April **1936** with **Swami Sahjanand Saraswati** as the president and **N.G. Ranga** as the general secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under **Indulal Yagnik** started.
- The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in **Faizpur** in **1936.**

19. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Eka movement** was launched by **Madari Pasi**, **Khawaja Ahmed** and others in the **Hardoi district** from where it spread to other districts like Bahraich, Lucknow, Unnao and Kanpur etc. **Madari Pasi** belonged to the 'untouchable' Pasi caste that had been classified by the British administration as a "criminal" caste. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The **Bardoli satyagraha,** launched in February 1928, is one such episode in India's national movement which not just elevated **Sardar Vallabhai Patel** to a new pinnacle of glory and greatness, but also revived the sagging morale of Mahatma Gandhi, undeniably still in 'recovery mode' after the setback of withdrawing the non-cooperation movement **after the Chauri Chaura violence. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **The Malabar rebellion,** which is also known as the **Moplah (Muslim) riots.** It had been an uprising of

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Muslim tenants against British rulers and local Hindu landlords. The uprising, which began on August 20, 1921, went on for several months marked by many bouts of bloodstained events. Things took a turn for the worse in August 1921 when the arrest of a respected priest leader, **Ali Musaliar,** sparked off large-scale riots.

- **E.V. Ramaswami Naicker** is associated with **temple entry movement** of Dalits and Untouchables. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

20. (a)

Explanation:

- **Velu Thampi's proclamation** against the East India Company in **1809,** popularly known as **the Kundara Proclamation,** was held in Kundara, in the present-day Kollam district of **Kerala,** and was a significant event in the history of the freedom struggle in the region. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- **Velu Thampi,** the then Dalawa, the chief executive of the Travancore state, expressed great dissent against the repressive measures of **the English East India Company** towards the state.
- As the ongoing tension between Travancore and the company escalated, **Velu Thampi declared war against the Company at Kundara.** A proclamation strongly criticised the Company policies. He asked his countrymen to join him in the war against the foreign forces to protect their self-respect and motherland.
- The proclamation highlighted that **"It is the nature of the English nation to get possession of countries by treacherous means."** Velu Thampi urged the people to **"defend ourselves against the action taken by the English."** Velu Thampi's words inspired the people to flock under his banner and fight against the Company.

21. (a)

Explanation:

- The teachings of **Abdul Wahab of Arabia** and the preachings of **Shah Walliullah** (1702–63) inspired this essentially **revivalist response to Western influences** and the degeneration which had set in among Indian Muslims and **called for a return to the true spirit of Islam.**
- The teachings of Walliullah were further popularized by **Shah Abdul Aziz** and **Syed Ahmad Barelvi** who also gave them a political perspective.
- Un-Islamic practices that had crept into Muslim society were sought to be eliminated. **Syed Ahmad called for a return to the pure Islam and the kind of society that India was considered to be dar-ul-Harb (land of the kafirs), and it needed to be converted to dar-ul-Islam (land of Islam). Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Initially, the movement was directed at the Sikhs in Punjab, but after the British annexation of Punjab (1849), the movement was directed against the British. **During the 1857 Revolt, the Wahabi's played an important role in spreading anti-British feelings.** The Wahabi Movement fizzled out in the face of British military might in the 1870s. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

22. (a)

Explanation:

- In 1854, **Charles Wood** prepared a despatch on an educational system of India known as **Magna Carta of English Education** in India. Some of the recommendations are:
  - **European Education Emphasis:** The aim was to introduce European arts, science, and philosophy, especially English, to serve the interests of the East India Company.
  - **Discarded Downward Filtration theory** of Macaulay's Minute. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - **Vernacular in Primary, English in Higher Education:** Regional languages used in primary education, with a shift to English at advanced levels. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - **Director of Public Instruction:** Education departments in each province to regulate and oversee schooling.
  - **London-Modelled Universities:** Universities modelled after London University, with chancellors, vice-chancellors, and senates.
  - **Vocational** and **Technical Education:** Implementation of vocational, technical institutions, and colleges.
  - London-Style Teacher Training: Institutions modelled after London for standardized teacher training.
  - **Grant-in-Aid for Private Schools:** Providing financial support to private schools to enhance education access.
  - **Education for Women:** Special arrangements should be there for providing modern education for women folk. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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23. (c)

Explanation:

- The Asiatic Society is the oldest centre of learning and research in the whole continent of Asia which was established in 1784 at the initiative of its Founder President **Sir William Jones. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- It played a pivotal role in fostering **oriental studies,** bringing together scholars, and collecting invaluable manuscripts and artefacts. The society's work laid the foundation for modern Indian historiography, linguistics, and archaeology.
- Jones discovered that his interests were shared by many British officials living in Calcutta at the time. Englishmen like **Henry Thomas Colebrooke** and **Nathaniel Halhed** were also busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English. Together with them, Jones set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and started a journal called **Asiatic Research.**
- The Asiatic Society of Bengal remains a symbol of early Indian intellectual exploration and cultural preservation.

24. (a)

Explanation:

- There was a strong public opinion against the imperialistic policies of **Lytton 1876-80,** compounded by terrible famine (1876–77), on the one hand, and lavish expenditure on the imperial Delhi Durbar, on the other. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Vernacular Press Act** was enacted during the tenure of **Lytton in 1878. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **Vernacular Press Act** was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress "seditious writing" in "publications in oriental languages". The provisions of the act included the following:
- The act came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act".
  - The worst features of this act were—(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press, (ii) no right of appeal.

Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash, and Samachar.

  - Incidentally, the **Amrita Bazar Patrika** turned overnight into **an English** newspaper to escape the VPA. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Later, the pre-censorship clause was repealed, and a press commissioner was appointed to supply authentic and accurate news to the press.
- There was strong opposition to the act, and finally **Ripon (1880-84)** repealed it in 1882.

25. (d)

Explanation:

- Arya Mahila Samaj is a prominent women organization in India that emerged in the late 19th century, closely associated with the Arya Samaj reform movement.
- The Arya Mahila Samaj was started **on November 30, 1882, by Pandita Ramabai** with the aim of empowering and educating each woman for leading a dignified life. The inaugural meeting was attended by 150 women. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati** was an Indian social reformer who worked for emancipation of women. She was accorded the titles of Pandita and Saraswati as a Sanskrit scholar after being examined by faculty of the University of Calcutta.
- It was established to empower and educate women within the context of Vedic principles. Arya Mahila Samaj promotes **women's rights, education, and social reform** while adhering to traditional Indian values.
- The organization has played a crucial role in promoting **gender equality, eradicating social evils** like child marriage and dowry, and advocating for women's education.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- **Permafrost** refers to **permanently frozen ground,** and it is typically found in polar regions, such as the Arctic and some sub-Arctic areas. Permafrost can extend to varying depths beneath the surface, and it plays a crucial role in shaping the landscape and ecosystems of these regions. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **thawing of permafrost can indeed have significant environmental consequences.** When permafrost thaws, it can **release greenhouse gases** like methane and carbon dioxide that have been trapped in the frozen ground.
- Additionally, in some cases, the thawing of permafrost can **release microorganisms,** including potentially harmful pathogens. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- The term "permafrost" is **not limited to frozen soil alone.** It encompasses any ground that remains permanently frozen for extended periods. This includes not only soil but also ice sheets, glaciers, and various combinations of soil and ice. Permafrost is not exclusive to a single type of frozen material. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- To consider ground as permafrost, it must have **been frozen for at least two consecutive years, not ten.** The requirement of two consecutive years of frozen conditions is used to distinguish permafrost from seasonal freeze-thaw cycles that may occur in many colder regions. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

27. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Basic Structure Doctrine is not explicitly outlined in the text of the Indian Constitution,** nor is it mentioned in Article 368. It is a **judicially evolved doctrine,** primarily established through court judgments. Notably, the doctrine was propounded in the **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala** case in **1973. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Basic Structure Doctrine **does not allow for unlimited amendments** to the Constitution without judicial review. In fact, it imposes limits on the amending power of the Parliament to safeguard the fundamental features or the "basic structure" of the Constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Judicial review** is indeed a crucial aspect of the Basic Structure Doctrine. The doctrine empowers the judiciary to review and strike down any constitutional amendments that violate the basic structure of the Constitution. **Judicial review was considered as a part of basic structure** of the constitution in **Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case 1975. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The Basic Structure Doctrine is **not borrowed from the jurisprudence of the United States of America.** It is a doctrine developed by the Indian judiciary to protect the core principles of the Indian Constitution. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

28. (b)

Explanation:

- **Operation Happy Krishna (Pokhran 1):** This operations refer to **India's first successful nuclear test,** code named "Smiling Buddha," which took place on **May 18, 1974,** in the Pokhran region of Rajasthan, India.
- **"Operation Happy Krishna"** and **"Smiling Buddha"** are alternative names for this historic event.
- The test involved the detonation of a nuclear device and marked India's entry into the group of nations possessing nuclear capabilities.
- **Smiling Buddha** was a significant milestone in India's nuclear program, with **peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE)** as its stated purpose.
- While the **operation marked India's nuclear capability,** it was conducted for peaceful purposes, emphasizing the country's commitment to not using nuclear weapons for aggression.
- **Operation Shakti (Pokhran 2):** Operation Shakti refers to India's series of nuclear tests conducted in **May 1998 at the Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan.** "Pokhran 2" is another name often used to refer to these tests.
- The tests sparked international concern and led to sanctions against India by several countries. **Operation Shakti represented India's assertiveness** in the nuclear arena and its willingness to demonstrate its nuclear capabilities.
- These tests marked a turning point in India's nuclear policy and led to a public declaration of India's status as a nuclear weapons state. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

29. (c)

Explanation:

- **Assam**, and the princely states of **Manipur** and **Tripura**. **Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland** were part of the larger territory of Assam. Eventually, they got separated to form their own distinct states.
- **Assam** was the first to gain **statehood** with the rest of the country in **1947.** This was followed by **Nagaland in 1963, Meghalaya,** Tripura and Manipur in **1972, Arunachal Pradesh in 1975** and **Mizoram in 1987. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- **Sikkim** was added as a state of India in **1975** and finally integrated with other northeastern states in 2002.
- **Unlike the process of state formation in the mainland,** which took place primarily on a linguistic basis, the **northeastern states were formed on the basis of ethnic and tribal identities.** Each tribe identifies itself with its own distinct culture, traditions, festivals, and art forms.

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30. (c)

Explanation:

- **Ambergris, a solid waxy substance** originating in the intestine of the sperm whale (Physeter catodon). In Eastern cultures ambergris is used for **medicines** and potions and as a **spice;** in the West it was used to stabilize the scent of fine **perfumes. Hence, Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.**
- Chemically, **ambergris contains alkaloids,** acids, and a specific **compound called ambreine, which is like cholesterol.**
- It floats around the surface of the water body and at times settles on the coast. Because of its high value it is referred to as floating gold. **1 kg of ambergris is worth Rs 1 crore** in the international market.
- It is believed to be in **high demand in countries like Dubai** that have a large perfume market. Ancient Egyptians used it as incense. It is also believed to be used in some traditional medicines and as a spice.

31. (d)

Explanation :

- **Neutrinos** are **not electrically charged** subatomic particles. They are electrically **neutral**, meaning they do not have an electric charge. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Neutrinos **do not strongly react with the strong nuclear force.** In fact, they primarily interact with matter through the **weak nuclear force**, which is why they are often challenging to detect, as they only rarely interact with other particles. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- While it was once believed that neutrinos had **zero rest mass,** research has shown that they do indeed have a very small rest mass, although it is difficult to measure precisely.
- Scientists can determine the neutrino mass by measuring the **kinetic energy of the electrons** released as tritium decay. Recently, the **KATRIN experiment** released its latest results on the neutrino mass measurement. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

32. (d)

Explanation:

- **The European Space Agency (ESA)** launched **the Euclid mission** in July 2023. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- ESA's Euclid **mission** is designed to explore **the composition and evolution of the dark Universe.** The space telescope will create a great map of the large-scale structure of the Universe across space and time by observing billions of **galaxies out to 10 billion light-years,** across more than a third of the sky.
- Euclid will explore **how the Universe has expanded and how structure has formed** over cosmic history, revealing more about the role of gravity and the nature of dark energy and dark matter. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Scientists discovered that the distribution and movement of objects in the Universe, like stars and galaxies, are **affected by the presence of two invisible entities** that they named **dark matter and dark energy.**
- These names indicate that the scientists do not know what these forms of matter and energy are. If we want to understand the Universe we live in, we need to learn more about the details of these **'dark'** entities and uncover their nature.

33. (a)

Explanation:

- **The World Health Organization (WHO)** has released a new guideline on **non-sugar sweeteners (NSS),** which recommends against the use of NSS to control body weight or reduce the risk of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).
- These terms, **'acesulfame K, aspartame, and advantame,'** are all associated with **artificial sweeteners,** which are substances used as sugar substitutes.
- **Acesulfame K (also known as acesulfame potassium):** It is a calorie-free artificial sweetener that is often used in combination with other sweeteners to enhance sweetness in various food and beverage products.
- **Aspartame:** It is another commonly used artificial sweetener. It is a low-calorie sweetener used in a wide range of products, including diet sodas, sugar-free gum, and sugar substitutes for cooking and baking.
- **Advantame:** It is a relatively new artificial sweetener. It is a high-intensity sweetener that is significantly sweeter than sucrose. It is used to sweeten a variety of food and beverage products, including desserts and low-calorie snacks. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

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34. (b)

Explanation:

- **Psyche or 16 Psyche** is one of the **largest asteroids** in the solar system and is mostly **made of metal.** One of the most intriguing targets in the main asteroid belt, 16 Psyche, is a giant metal asteroid, about **three times farther away from the sun** than is the Earth.
- Unlike most other asteroids that are rocky or icy bodies, scientists think the **M-type (metallic)** asteroid **16 Psyche** is comprised mostly of metallic **iron and nickel** similar to Earth's core.
- Scientists wonder whether Psyche could be an exposed core of an early planet, maybe as large as Mars, that lost its rocky outer layers due to a number of violent collisions billions of years ago. This intriguing asteroid is now the primary target of the Psyche mission of NASA.
- Psyche was **discovered by Italian astronomer Annibale de Gasparis** in 1852. He named the asteroid for Psyche, the Greek goddess of the soul who was born mortal and married Eros (Roman Cupid), the god of Love.
- It was the **16th asteroid to be discovered,** it is sometimes referred to as **16 Psyche. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

35. (d)

Explanation:

- **Stem cells are undifferentiated cells** with the unique ability to **develop into various specialized cell types.** They are a fundamental component of developmental biology and regenerative medicine. The extent to which a stem cell can differentiate into different cell types depends on its **"potency."**
- Different types of stem cells exhibit varying degrees of **potency.** The primary categories of stem cells based on potency are **totipotent, pluripotent, and multipotent stem cells.**
- **Totipotent stem cells** have the **highest differentiation potential** among stem cells. They can differentiate into any cell type, not just closely related cell types. In fact, totipotent stem cells can give rise to all cell types in an organism, including both **embryonic and extraembryonic tissues. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Pluripotent stem cells** can indeed differentiate into **many different cell types** in the human body, but they cannot differentiate into extraembryonic tissues like the placenta. So, **they do not have the ability to differentiate into any cell type, including extraembryonic tissues.** Embryonic stem cells and induced pluripotent stem cells are pluripotent stem cells. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Multipotent stem cells** have a more **limited differentiation potential** compared to pluripotent or totipotent stem cells. They can differentiate into specific types of cells within a particular lineage or tissue, but they cannot differentiate into all possible types of stem cells. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

36. (b)

Explanation:

- **Vasco da Gama** (1469-1524) was a **Portuguese navigator** who, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa and **arrived at Calicut on the south-west coast of India in 1498.** This was the first direct voyage from Portugal to India and allowed the Europeans to cut in on the immensely lucrative Eastern trade in spices. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, and Bihar. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Other principal factories of Dutch in India were at **Masulipatnam (1605),** Pulicat (1609), Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar, Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658), and Cochin (1663).
- A permanent factory of East India Company is established **at Surat in 1613 for the first time. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The East India Company establishes its first factory in south in **Masulipatnam in 1616.**

37. (c)

Explanation:

- **Economic causes**—heavy taxation under new revenue settlement, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts industry, and absence of concomitant industrialization on modern lines that hit peasants, artisans, and small zamindars.
- **Political causes**—greedy policy of aggrandizement, absentee sovereignty ship character of British rule,

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British interference in socio-religious affairs of the Indian public, British policy of expansion through the **Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- **Military causes**—discontent among sepoys for economic, psychological, and religious reasons, coupled with a long history of revolts.
- **Charles John Canning** was the statesman and governor general of India during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

38. (a)

Explanation:

Battle of Wandiwash:

- Battle of Wandiwash (1760), in the history of India, a confrontation between the **French,** under the **Comte de Lally,** and the **British,** under **Sir Eyre Coote.** It was the decisive battle in the **Anglo-French** struggle in southern India during the **Seven Years' War (1756–63). Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**

Battle of Chillianwala:

- The Battle of Chillianwala on 13 January 1849 was a bloody and indecisive clash between the **British East India Company (EIC) and the Sikh Empire** during the **Second Anglo-Sikh War** (1848-9). **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The EIC commander, General Gough, employed the dated strategy of an infantry charge against well-prepared Sikh positions, and a quarter of his men paid the ultimate price(1848).

Battle of Buxar:

- Robert Clive's victory over the combined armies of **Nawab of Bengal,** Nawab of Awadh, and Mughal Emperor at **Buxar** laid the real foundation of English power. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

39. (b)

Explanation:

- The Portuguese Vasco Da Gama discovered sea route to India in **1498.**
- Later on, Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin became the important trade centres of the portuguese.
- **Francisco de Almeida** (1505–09) First governor, **initiated the blue water policy** (cartaze system). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Alfonso de Albuquerque** (1509–1515) considered to be the real founder of the Portuguese power in India:
  - **Captured Goa from Bijapur in 1510. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - Persecuted Muslims.
  - **Captured Bhatkal** from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of Vijayanagara.
  - Initiated the policy of marrying with the natives of India and **banned the practice of sati** in his area of influence.
- **Nino da Cunha** (1529–38) shifted the capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- In his rule, Diu and Bassein came under the Portuguese occupation from **Gujarat King Bahadur Shah.** Bahadur Shah got killed in 1537 at Diu while negotiating with the Portuguese.

40. (b)

Explanation:

- Vivekananda believed in the fundamental oneness of God and said, "**For our own motherland a junction of the two great systems, Hinduism and Islam, is the only hope."**
- Emphasising social action, he declared that knowledge without action is useless.
- He lamented the isolationist tendencies and the touch-me-not attitude of Hindus in religious matters.
- He frowned at religion's tacit approval of the oppression of the poor by the rich.
- He believed that it was an insult to God and humanity to teach religion to a starving man.
- He emerged as the preacher of neo-Hinduism. Certain spiritual experiences of Ramakrishna, the teachings of the Upanishads and the Gita and the examples of the Buddha and Jesus are the basis of Vivekananda's message to the world about human values.
- He subscribed to the Vedanta, which he considered a fully rational system with a superior approach.
- His mission was to bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour), and between spirituality and day-to-day life.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

41. (b)

Explanation:

- Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality.

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- He put his faith in **monotheism.** He wrote **Gift to Monotheists (1809)** and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism.
- In **1814, he set up the Atmiya Sabha** (or Society of Friends) in **Calcutta** to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals, and other social ills.
- **Raja Rammohan Roy** founded the Brahmo Sabha in **August 1828;** It was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Through the Sabha he wanted to institutionalise his ideas and mission.
- The Samaj was committed to **"the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe." Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The long-term agenda of Brahmo samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

42. (c)

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court (SC) has upheld amendments made by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra to the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, to allow the traditional bull-taming sports of Jallikattu, Kambala (Karnataka) and bullock-cart racing.** The court said the Act was also not "relatable" to **Article 48** of the Constitution which deals with the duty of the **State** to **"organise agriculture and animal husbandry"**.
- **Jallikattu** is a traditional sport that is popular in **Tamil Nadu.**
- **Kambala** is a traditional **buffalo race** in paddy fields filled with slush and mud which generally takes place in coastal **Karnataka** (Udupi and Dakshina Kannada) from November to March.
- Since **dolphins** are the aquatic animal of India, they are placed under **Schedule I** of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. This legislation provides a list of species in **Part II and Part II A** of Schedule I, which need to be protected. Thus, **India banned the use of dolphins for entertainment shows or any commercial purposes.**
- **Snake charming** was **banned** in India in 1972, as part of a wildlife protection act.
- **Nair, N.R. and Ors. Vs. Union of India and Ors.:** Here, the Supreme court held that **bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and lions should not be exhibited or trained as performing animals** though this violates the right to carry out any trade or business which is guaranteed under **Article 19(g).**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960:

- The legislative intent of the Act is to **"prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals".**
- The **Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)** was established in **1962 under Section 4 of the Act.**

43. (d)

Explanation:

- National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), an umbrella organisation **for operating retail payments and settlement systems** in India, is an initiative of **Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA)** under the provisions of **the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007,** for creating a robust Payment & Settlement Infrastructure in India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It has been incorporated as a "Not for Profit" Company under the provisions of **Section 8 of Companies Act 2013,** with an intention to provide infrastructure to the entire Banking system in India for physical as well as electronic payment and settlement systems. The Company is focused on bringing innovations in the **retail payment systems** through the use of technology to achieve greater efficiency in operations and widening the reach of payment systems. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The ten core promoter banks are **State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, Bank of India, ICICI Bank Limited, HDFC Bank Limited, Citibank N. A. and HSBC.**
- In **2016** the shareholding was broad-based to **56** member banks to include more banks representing all sectors. In **2020,** new entities regulated by RBI were inducted, consisting of Payment Service Operators, payment banks, Small Finance Banks, etc. The shares were allotted pursuant to issuance of equity shares on private placement basis in compliance to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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44. (b)

Explanation:

- Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine began, exports of grain from Ukraine, as well as food and fertilizers from Russia, have been significantly hit. The disruption in supplies pushed soaring prices even higher and contributed to a global food crisis. The Black Sea Grain Initiative, brokered by the **United Nations and Türkiye,** was set up to reintroduce vital food and fertilizer exports from Ukraine to the rest of the world. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Germany and Poland are not the party to the deal. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Initially stipulated for a period of 120 days,** the **deal was to provide for a safe maritime humanitarian corridor for Ukrainian exports (particularly for food grains).**
- The **central idea was to calm markets** by ensuring an adequate supply of grains, thereby limiting food price inflation.

45. (a)

Explanation:

- The Directorate of Enforcement or the ED is a multi-disciplinary organization mandated with investigation of economic crimes and violations of foreign exchange laws. The Directorate is under **the administrative control of Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance,** Government of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

ED Director appointment:

- Currently, **the ED Director** is appointed under **Section 25 of the CVC Act, 2003.** The **Central Government appoints a Director of Enforcement** in the Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of a selection committee.
- The committee consists of the **CVC Chairperson, Secretaries to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry of Finance in the Central Government. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **ED's duty: The probe agency** is responsible for the enforcement of **FEMA** (Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999) and **PMLA** (Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002) and for **fighting economic crimes.**
- **ED mainly functions under these major laws:** Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), Prevention Of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and **Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018** (FEOA), Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (**COFEPOSA**). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

46. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)** is a **free trade agreement** in force between **Canada and 10 other countries** in the Indo-Pacific region: **Australia, Brunei, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- **USA and Indonesia are not part of the agreement.**
- CPTPP covers virtually all sectors and aspects of trade between Canada and member countries to reduce trade barriers and facilitate trade.
- On July 16, 2023, CPTPP Parties signed an Accession Protocol with the United Kingdom.

47. (a)

Explanation:

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- Britain's **Orkney Islands,** an archipelago about **10 miles off the north coast of Scotland,** is considering "alternative forms of governance" which could include becoming part of Norway.
- Orkney, made up of about 70 islands and with a population of 22,000 people, was considering its future after being financially neglected by the Scottish and British governments for years.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

48. (b)

Explanation:

The scope of the right to silence in India with respect to criminal cases:

- In India, the right to remain silent is a fundamental right under part III of the Indian Constitution.
- **Article 20 provides Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences** which ensures a fair trial and lawful arrest of a person. The **right to remain silent** is guaranteed under **Article 20(3)** of the Indian Constitution which says that **no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be witness against himself.** The right to remain silent is **against self-incrimination in India,** which immunes a person accused of an offense compelled to be a witness against himself. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The foundation principle of **self-incrimination is based on fair trial and silence,** which do not amount to the conviction of an accused until the accused is proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt in the court of law. The principle of self-incrimination was introduced in India by the founding father of the Indian Constitution to protect the interest of the accused and witnesses in the court of law.
- The right to remain silent is based on the principle of ***'nemo debet prodere ipsum'*** which means no man is obliged to accuse himself.

49. (c)

Explanation:

- SVAMITVA is a **Central Sector Scheme** of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for mapping the land parcels in rural inhabited areas using drone technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS). The mapping will be done across the country in a phase-wise manner over a period of **four years** - from **2020 to 2024. Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- PARIVESH is a web-based application which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) Clearances from Central, State and district level authorities. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Bhumi Samvaad** is a National Workshop on **Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme (DILRMP).** It attempts to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in various States to develop an appropriate **Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS)** across the country, on which different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

50. (c)

Explanation:

- In India's parliamentary system, **the fusion of executive and legislative branches refers to the intertwining of these two branches of government.** The executive branch, led by the Prime Minister, is drawn directly from the majority party or coalition in the legislative branch, the Lok Sabha. This means that **members of the executive (Council of Ministers) are also members of the legislature. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- This fusion allows for close coordination between lawmaking and governance, with the executive being accountable to and deriving its legitimacy from the legislature.
- This fusion of the executive and legislative branches means that the executive is accountable to and can be removed by the legislature. In contrast, a presidential system, as seen in the United States, separates the executive (the President) from the legislature, and the President is not directly accountable to or removable by the legislature.

51. (c)

Explanation:

- Where an application is made in the prescribed manner by any person of full age and capacity (**not being an illegal migrant**) may apply for grant of citizenship under section 6(1) OF THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955.

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- A person is qualified for the certification **under naturalisation** if he/she fulfils the following criteria:
- **He/she has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India** or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period of **12 months** immediately preceding the date of the application.
- During the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he/ she has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government of India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than **eleven years.**
- He/She is of a good character.
- He/She have an adequate knowledge of **a language specified in the Eighth Schedule** to the Constitution.
- A person who is/has been married to a Citizen of India is made by **Registration as a citizen of India under section 5(1)(c) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

52. (b)

Explanation:

- Protection of Interests of Minorities **(Article 29)** provides that **any section of the citizens residing in any part of India having a distinct language, script or culture of its own,** shall have **the right to conserve the same.**
- Further, no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language.
- The **first** provision protects the right of a group while the **second** provision guarantees the right of a citizen as an individual irrespective of the community to which he belongs.
- Article 29 grants protection to both **religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities.** However, the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only, as it is commonly assumed to be. This is because of the use of words **'section of citizens'** in the Article that include **minorities as well as majority.**
- The Supreme Court also held that **the right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.** Hence, the political speeches or promises made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens does not amount to corrupt practice under **the Representation of the People Act, 1951.**

Hence, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

53. (b)

Explanation:

- In **1966,** the State of **Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana,** the 17th state of the Indian Union, and the union territory of Chandigarh. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- In **1963,** the state of **Nagaland** was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- In **1974, Sikkim** received the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian union. The **36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975)** was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian union. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**
- India acquired Daman, Diu & Goa from the Portuguese by means of a police action in 1961. They were constituted as a union territory by the 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962. Later, in **1987, Goa was conferred a statehood.** Consequently, Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**

54. (a)

Explanation:

- **Article 32: Remedies for Enforcement of Rights**
- **Article 32 falls under Part III of the Indian Constitution** which includes the **Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens.** It allows all the Indian citizens to move to the country's Apex Court in case of violation of Fundamental Rights.

Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred:

(1) The right to **move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings** for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.

(2) The **Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders or writs,** including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred.

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2),

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Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2). **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

(4) The **right guaranteed by this Article shall not be suspended** except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution. Thus, the Constitution provides that the **President can suspend** the right to move any court for the **enforcement of the fundamental rights during a national emergency (Article 359). Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

55. (d)

Explanation:

- According to Article 12 of the Constitution of India, the term 'State' denotes the union and state governments, the Parliament and state legislatures, and all local or **other authorities within the territory of India** or under the control of the Indian government.

It includes:

- Government and Parliament of India, that is, **executive and legislative organs of the Union government.**
- Government and legislature of states, that is, **executive and legislative organs of the state government.**
- All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
- **All other authorities,** that is **statutory or non-statutory authorities like (Life Insurance Corporation) LIC, ONGC, SAIL** etc.
- Goods and Services Tax Council is **Constitutional body** therefore it is a 'State'. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

56. (b)

Explanation:

- The laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:
  - **The President** can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
  - A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an **act of Parliament.** It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.
  - The governor is empowered to direct that **an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.**
  - The Governor of Assam may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a **tribal area** (autonomous district) in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Parliament alone can make **'extra-territorial legislation'.** Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world. **Hence, statement-I and statement-II are correct and statement-II is NOT the correct explanation for statement-I.**

57. (b)

Explanation:

Effects of national emergency:

- **Effects on the centre-state relations:** While a proclamation of Emergency is in force, the normal fabric of the Centre-State relations undergoes a basic change.
- **Executive:** Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on **'any'** matter. **Hence, statement (1) is correct**.
- **Legislative:** The Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the state list, the President can issue ordinances on State subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session. Although the **legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended,** it becomes subject to the overriding powers of the Parliament. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the centre and the states is suspended, though the state legislature is not suspended.
- The **laws** made **on state subjects** by the Parliament become **inoperative six months** after the emergency has ceased to be in operation. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Financial:** The **president** can **modify** the **constitutional distribution of revenues** between the centre and the states. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

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58. (b)

Explanation:

Central Information Commission (CIC):

- **Establishment:** The CIC was **established by the Central Government in 2005,** under the provisions of the **Right to Information Act (2005).** It is **not a constitutional body. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Members:** It consists of a **Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.**
- **Appointment:** They are appointed by the **President** on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the **Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.**
- **Jurisdiction:** The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities.
- **Tenure:** The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the **Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years,** whichever is earlier.
- They are **not eligible for reappointment.**
- The President can remove the members on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- However, in these cases, the President must refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court after the enquiry upholds the removal, then the President can remove him.

Power and Functions of CIC:

- To **receive and inquire into a complaint from any person** regarding information requested under **RTI, 2005.**
- It can **order an inquiry into any matter** if there are reasonable grounds (Suo-moto power). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- While inquiring, the Commission has the powers of a **civil court in respect of summoning, requiring documents etc.**

59. (c)

Explanation:

- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was **set up by the Government in 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam,** to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- CVC is conceived to be the **apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity** under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.
- The Parliament enacted Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 (CVC Act) conferring statutory status on the CVC.
- It submits its report to the **President of India.**
- **Appointment:**
  - The CVC and its members are appointed by the President of India by warrant under his name and seal after the recommendation of a three-member committee which consist, of **Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Term:**
  - He holds the office for **4 years or until they attain the age of 65 years,** whichever is earlier. After their tenure, they are not eligible for further employment under the central or state government. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Removal:**
  - They can be removed or suspended from the office by the President on the **ground of misbehaviour** but only after the Supreme Court has held an inquiry into his case and recommended action against him.
- Further, they can also be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity if the Supreme Court inquiry finds him guilty.
- They can also resign by writing to the President.

60. (c)

Explanation:

- **In 1966, the First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the setting up of two independent authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta'-** at the central and state level, to investigate complaints against public functionaries, including MPs. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- Lokpal is a multi-member body, that consists of **one chairperson and a maximum of 8 members** of which **fifty percent shall be judicial members** and minimum **50%** of the Members will be from **SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minorities and women. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Jurisdiction of Lokpal **includes Prime Minister, ministers, members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Its jurisdiction also includes any person who is or has been in charge (director/ manager/ secretary) of anybody/society set up by central act or any other body financed/controlled by central government and any other person involved in act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe taking. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- The Lokpal Act mandates that all public officials should furnish the assets and liabilities of themselves as well as their respective dependents.

61. (d)

Explanation:

Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament of India to:

- **Formation of New States and Alteration of Areas, Boundaries, or Names of Existing States:** It allows for the **creation of new states** and the **alteration of** the **boundaries, names, or areas of existing states.** This includes the formation of new states by splitting or merging existing ones. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- **Procedure for Such Changes:** Article 3 outlines the procedure for making these changes, which typically involves introducing a bill in Parliament. The President's recommendation is necessary for such a bill, and it must be passed by a simple majority in both houses of Parliament.
- **Consultation with Concerned States:** While making changes to state boundaries, the views of the states concerned are generally taken into account.
- This article grants significant powers to the Indian Parliament to reorganize states within the country, subject to the specified procedure and conditions.

62. (c)

Explanation:

- **Constitution Day,** also known as "**National Law Day",** is celebrated in India on 26 November every year **to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India.**
- On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted to the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on **26 January 1950.**
- The drafting committee appoints Ambedkar as its chairman and six other members — Munshi N Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Khaitan, Mitter, Muhammed Sadulla, and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer.
- Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi announces that November 26 will be celebrated as "Constitution Day" or National Law Day to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India in 2015.
- **Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.**

Hence, Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is NOT correct.

63. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 35** lays down legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,
- **Parliament shall have,** and the Legislature of a State shall not have, power to make laws
  - with respect to any of the matters which under clause (3) of **Article 16** like **prescribing residence as a condition for certain employments** or appointments, clause (3) of Article 32, Article 33 and Article 34 may be provided for by law made by Parliament; **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - for **prescribing punishment** for those acts which are declared to be offences under this Part like punishment for **traffic in human beings** and **forced labour;** and Parliament shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Constitution, make laws for prescribing punishment for the acts referred to in sub clause (ii). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

64. (a)

Explanation:

- Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in **Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.** This procedure ensures the

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sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India. **Indian constitution is neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- Procedure for amendment of the constitution has been taken **from South African constitution. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- There is **no mention of the term "Basic Structure" anywhere in the Constitution of India.** The idea that Parliament cannot introduce laws that would amend the basic structure of the constitution evolved gradually over time and in many cases. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The idea is to preserve the nature of Indian democracy and protect the rights and liberties of people. This Basic Structure doctrine of the Indian Constitution helps to **protect and preserve the spirit of the constitution.**
- It was the **Kesavananda Bharati case** that brought this doctrine into the limelight. It held that the "basic structure of the Indian Constitution could not be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment".
- The judgement listed some basic structures of the constitution as:Supremacy of the Constitution, Unity and sovereignty of India, Democratic and republican form of government, Federal character of the Constitution, Secular character of the Constitution, Separation of power, Individual freedom etc.

65. (c)

Explanation:

- In 1976, the Preamble was amended (only once till date) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. Three new terms, **Socialist, Secular, and Integrity** were added to the Preamble. The Supreme Court held this amendment valid. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The word 'Socialist' was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976. Socialism means the achievement of socialist ends through democratic means. India has adopted 'Democratic Socialism'. Democratic Socialism holds faith in a mixed economy where both private and public sectors co-exist side by side. It aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.
- The word 'Secular' was incorporated in the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976. The term secular in the Constitution of India means that **all the religions in India get equal respect, protection and support from the state.** Articles 25 to 28 in Part III of the Constitution guarantee Freedom of Religion as a Fundamental Right.
- The Preamble seeks to promote fraternity among the people assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

66. (d)

Explanation:

Certiorari:

- In the literal sense, it means 'to be certified' or **'to be informed'.**
- It is issued by a **higher court to a lower court or tribunal** either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.
- It is issued on the grounds of **excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.**
- Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, certiorari is **both preventive as well as curative.**
- Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only **against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities** and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even **against administrative authorities** affecting the rights of individuals.
- Like prohibition, certiorari is also **not** available **against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

67. (d)

Explanation:

- Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. The implications of these are:
  - **Freedom of conscience:** Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
  - **Right to profess:** Declaration of one's religious **beliefs and faith** openly and freely.
  - **Right to practice:** Performance of religious **worship, rituals, ceremonies** and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
  - **Right to propagate:** Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion.

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- But it does **not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion.** Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

- Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals). Moreover, these rights are available to all persons–citizens as well as non-citizens.
- However, these rights are subject to **public order, morality, health and other provisions relating to fundamental rights.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

68. (c)

Explanation:

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from **Articles 36 to 51.** Some of the Directive Principles of State Policy:
- **Article 39** of the Constitution of India states some of the Directive Principles of State Policy-
  (a) the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
  (b) the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
  (c) **prevention of concentration of wealth** and means of production;
  (d) **equal pay for equal work for men and women**;
  (e) preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
  (f) opportunities for healthy development of children.
- **Article 47:** To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.
- **Article 51 A** (d) of the Constitution of India is to defend the country and render **national service** when called upon to do so is a **fundamental duty.**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

69. (a)

Explanation:

- The term "PIL" originated in **the United States** in the mid 1960s. It is propounded by the famous case of **Marbury vs Madison 1803 by John Marshall.** In the nineteenth century, various movements in that country have contributed to public interest law, which are a part of the legal aid movement. The first legal aid office was established in New York in 1876.
- In the 1960s the PIL movement began to receive financial support from the office of economic opportunity. This encouraged lawyers and public-spirited persons to take up cases of the under-privileged and fight against various issues like--dangers to environment, harms to public health, exploitation of vulnerable masses, exploitation of consumers and injustice to the weaker sections.
- In England PIL made a mark during the years of **Lord Denning** in the 1970s.
- PIL had begun in India towards the end of **1970s** and came into full bloom in the 1980s. **Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer and Justice P.N. Bhagwati,** have delivered some landmark judgements which opened up new vistas of PIL. Some of the Supreme Court Judges felt the need for initiating PIL because they observed that the protection of law had so far been available only to the rich and the politically powerful. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

70. (b)

Explanation:

- **Vernacular Press Act:** This act was passed in **1878** during the Viceroyship of **Lytton.** It aimed to control and suppress the Indian vernacular press.
- **Ilbert Bill Controversy:** The Ilbert Bill Controversy occurred in **1883,** which was after Lytton's Viceroyship. It was during the tenure of **Ripon.** Ripon also **repealed the Vernacular Press act** in 1881.
- **The Arms Act:** The Arms Act was enacted in **1878,** and it also happened during **Lytton's Viceroyship.** This act aimed to regulate the possession and use of firearms in India.
- **Second Afghan War:** The Second Anglo-Afghan War occurred from 1878 to 1880, which falls within **Lytton's tenure** as Viceroy.
- **Partition of Bengal:** The Partition of Bengal was carried out in 1905, several years after Lord Lytton's Viceroyship. It was done during the **Viceroyship of Curzon.**
- Out of the five events listed, only three of them happened during Lytton's Viceroyship. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

71. (b)

Explanation:

- On 6th October 1839, **Debendranath Tagore established Tattvabodhini Sabha** at Jorasanko, Calcutta (now Kolkata).

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- For twenty years (1839-1859), the Sabha heavily influenced the region's social, political, and cultural aspects.
- It was a **precursor to the Brahmo Samaj,** a prominent socio-religious reform movement in 19th-century India. The **Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828,** and it later absorbed and merged with various other reformist organizations, including the Tattvabodhini Sabha.
- The **Brahmo Samaj played a pivotal role in advocating for social and religious reforms** in India, emphasizing monotheism, rejecting idol worship, and promoting rationalism.
- This merger with the Brahmo Samaj demonstrates the broader convergence of reform movements in India during this period. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

72. (a)

Explanation:

- **The Theosophical Society** was **not founded by Annie Besant;** it was founded by **Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, and William Quan Judge in New York in 1875.**
- **Annie Besant did become a prominent member** and leader of the Theosophical Society later, but she was not the founder. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In 1882, **they shifted the headquarters to Madras (Adyar).** It upheld that through prayer, revelation and contemplation a relationship could be established between a person's soul and God.
- The central aim of the Theosophical Society was to **promote the idea of universal brotherhood, emphasizing the unity of all humanity and encouraging mutual respect** and understanding among people of different cultures and religions. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Theosophical Society **did not renounce Hindu beliefs of karma and reincarnation.** In fact, they incorporated many elements of Eastern spirituality and philosophy, including concepts like karma and reincarnation, into its teachings. It believed in reincarnation, karma, philosophies of Upanishad, Samkhya, yoga and Vedanta. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

73. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Home Rule League Movement was Indian response to First World War.** It was launched under **Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.**
- While **Tilak's league was set up in April 1916 in Maharashtra** (excluding Bombay), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar and had six branches, **Besant's league covered the rest of the India** and was loosely organised into two hundred branches.
- **George Arundale, B.W. Wadia, and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar** were indeed associated with Annie **Besant's Home Rule League,** a significant political and social movement during the colonial period in India.
- Annie Besant was a prominent Theosophist, and a social reformer as she led this movement. The Home Rule League aimed to advocate for self-governance or "home rule" for India within the British Empire.
- Notably, in **1920, Gandhi accepted the presidentship** of **All India Home Rule League** and changed the organisation's name to **Swarajya Sabha.** Within a year, however, the league joined INC. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

74. (d)

Explanation:

- The **South Indian Liberal Federation,** which was initially founded in **1916**, later changed its name to the **Justice Party in 1917. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The party primarily represented **non-Brahmin communities** in the **Madras Presidency (now Tamil Nadu)** and was instrumental in advocating for the rights and interests of these communities.
- **Key points about the Justice Party:**
  - **Social Reforms:** The Justice Party was closely associated with the Dravidian and Self-Respect movements.
  - **Political Power:** The party actively participated in electoral politics and achieved significant success in the provincial legislative elections.
  - **Anti-Brahminism:** The Justice Party's platform was based on anti-Brahminism, seeking to reduce the influence of Brahmins in politics and administration.
  - **Dravidian Ideology:** The party also promoted the Dravidian ideology, which emphasized the cultural and linguistic distinctiveness of the Dravidian people in South India.
  - **Successor Movements:** The legacy of the Justice Party can be seen in the subsequent Dravidian movements, such as the **Dravidar Kazhagam.**

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75. (c)

Explanation:

- **Cornwallis Code (1793),** the enactment by which **Lord Cornwallis, governor-general of India,** gave legal form to the complex of measures that constituted the administrative framework in British India known as the **Cornwallis, or Bengal, system. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Beginning with Bengal, the system spread over all northern India by means of the issue of a series of regulations dated May 1, 1793. On these the government of British India **virtually rested until the Charter Act of 1833.**
- The system, as codified in these regulations, provided that the East India Company's service personnel be divided into **three branches: revenue, judicial, and commercial.**
- **Private trade was forbidden to the members of the first two branches,** and they were instead compensated by a new and generous scale of pay. The land revenue assessment (the major source of revenue) was **fixed permanently with zamindars, or hereditary revenue collectors. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **judiciary was reorganized;** there were district judges with magisterial powers responsible to provincial courts in civil cases and to courts of circuit in criminal cases. **The higher ranks of the services were restricted to Europeans, thus depriving Indians of any responsible office.**
- Further the government servants were made answerable before the civil courts for any acts done even in the official capacity. Thus, **Cornwallis proclaimed the principle of sovereignty of law in India. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

76. (b)

Explanation:

- During the colonial regime in India, the **demand for an indigenous institute** was strengthened after controversies related to education in the 1900s.
- Further, with the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, the **middle-class population of Bengal wanted to move towards alternative forms of education** that were traditionally rooted in Indian culture. The **National Council of Education** was formed against this backdrop.
- The **National Council of Education** was started in **1906** by **Satish Chandra Mukherjee** and **other Bengali nationalists. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In 1904, the **Universities Act was introduced by Lord Curzon,** and the universities had more white members to influence the government's policies. The government disaffiliated many Indian private colleges that were hotbeds of nationalist agitation.
- In December 1905, the **Landholders Society organised a meeting at Park Street,** which was attended by 1500 delegates. It included Rabindranath Tagore, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Brajendra Kishore Roychowdhury, among others.
- The idea of the National Council of Education started here. The main objective was to challenge British education by providing a more indigenous setup. It was set up to promote the study of science and technology. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The National Council of Education not only emerged as an alternative to the colonial institution but also became a focal point for emerging nationalists.

77. (a)

Explanation:

- The **summary settlement of 1856,** often referred to as the **Awadh Settlement,** was a significant land revenue policy introduced by the British colonial administration in the region of Awadh (Oudh), which is present-day Uttar Pradesh in India. After annexation of Awadh, it was the **first British revenue settlement system.**
- Under this settlement, the British implemented a new system for the assessment and collection of land revenue. This system was based on the assumption that the **taluqdars (landlords)** were interlopers with no permanent stakes in land and they established their hold through force and fraud. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The introduction of the Mahalwari system in Northern India was a land revenue system introduced in various parts of Northern India, which involved the collection of land revenue from groups of villages rather than individual landholders. It is not directly related to the summary settlement of 1856 in Awadh.
- The implementation of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal occurred earlier in British India and was associated with the province of Bengal, where land revenue rates were fixed in perpetuity, and it's not related to the summary settlement of 1856 in Awadh.

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- The signing of the Treaty of Lahore is not related to the summary settlement of 1856; it pertains to a separate historical event and agreement.

78. (d)

Explanation:

- **Binodini Dasi (1860-1941), actress and singer** was born in a suburb of Kolkata.
- **She came to be known as the most famous actress of the nineteenth century Bengal.** At the age of thirteen or fourteen, in December 1874, she made her debut in the Great National Theatre in a minor role, that of Draupadi.
- She worked for this theatre for two years and then briefly for the Bengal Theatre, but she settled down for a much longer period - six years - with the National Theatre, where the famous actor and playwright **Girish Chandra Ghosh** worked. It was from him that she really learnt the skill of acting and along with him that **she founded the star theatre** in early 1883.
- She had a **knack for writing,** and published **her autobiography, Amar Katha (My Story)** in 1912. Between 1910 and 1913 she serialised her autobiography. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

79. (a)

Explanation:

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF):

- It is a **central-sector scheme** established under the **Atma Nirbhar Bharat Stimulus Package. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It incentivizes investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies to establish:
  - dairy processing and value addition infrastructure
  - meat processing and value addition infrastructure
  - animal feed plant
  - breed improvement technology and breed multiplication farm
  - setting up of veterinary and drug production facilities
  - animal waste to wealth management (Agri-waste management).
- **Objectives:** To make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Finance support:**
  - Interest subvention of **3%.**
  - Loans up to **90%** of the total project cost from any **Scheduled Bank, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).**
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund will be **implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

80. (a)

Explanation:

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was the **beginning** of the **Gandhian Movement** against the British. It aimed at achieving independence from British rule through non-violent resistance and non-cooperation with the colonial authorities.
- At a **special session** in **Calcutta** in **September 1920**, the Congress **approved** a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- At **Nagpur session** of Indian National Congress in December 1920, the programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.
- The **plan of action** in the Non-Cooperation Movement aimed to peacefully challenge British colonial rule in India. It involved several key components:
  - **Boycott of Foreign Goods:** Indians were encouraged to refuse to buy British-manufactured goods, especially textiles, and instead support locally made products.
  - **Use of Khadi:** The movement promoted the use of khadi, handspan and handwoven cloth, as a symbol of self-reliance and a rejection of foreign-made textiles.
  - **Renunciation of Government Honors:** Indians were called upon to return honours and titles bestowed by the British government, signifying a rejection of British authority. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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- The **economic boycott** received support from the **business group** because they had benefitted from the nationalist's emphasis on the use of swadeshi.
- **Peasant participation** was **massive.** The peasants turned against the landlords and the traders. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- These actions aimed to weaken the **economic** and **moral** underpinnings of British rule and foster a **sense of self-reliance** and unity among the Indian population.

81. (b)

Explanation:

- In the 1920s, there was a division within the Indian National Congress regarding participation in the British colonial legislative councils.
- The **Swarajists**, **led by leaders like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru,** advocated for entry into the councils to work towards reforms from within. As a result of these differences, the **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party** was formed, with **C.R. Das** as the **president** and **Motilal Nehru** as one of the **secretaries**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Mahatma Gandhi** initially strongly disagreed with the Swarajists' stance on participating in the British colonial legislative councils. However, he **gradually moved towards a reconciliation** with the Swarajists.
- At **Belgaum session** of the Congress, presided by Mahatma Gandhi, it was agreed that the **Swarajists would work in the council as an integral part of the Congress. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The government's strategy of dividing the Swarajists into more **militant** and **moderate factions** was, indeed, successful. The British colonial authorities employed a policy of **"carrot and stick"** to **create a rift** within the Swarajist movement.
- They offered concessions to some moderate Swarajists who were willing to cooperate with the government and work within the legislative councils. This created a division within the Swarajist ranks.
- **Communal interests** also entered the party. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible**. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

82. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Kakori train robbery** took place on August 9, **1925,** when a group of Indian revolutionaries, including **Ram Prasad Bismil** and **Ashfaqullah Khan,** intercepted a train near Kakori, Uttar Pradesh, with the aim of looting the government treasury.
- The robbers were eventually captured, and many were sentenced to death or long prison terms. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, **Roshan Singh** and **Rajendra Lahiri** were hanged.
- The **Hindustan Socialists Republican Association (HSRA)** was established in **September 1928** by a group of young Indian revolutionaries, including **Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh,** and **Sukhdev Thapar.**
- The organization was dedicated to the goal of achieving Indian independence from British colonial rule through **armed struggle** and **revolutionary means.** They believed in the use of violence against oppressive British rule, targeting officials and symbols of colonial authority.
- On **December 17, 1928, Bhagat Singh** and **Rajguru**, two prominent members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, **assassinated J.P. Saunders,** a police officer, in Lahore. This action was in retaliation for the brutal death of Lala Lajpat Rai, who had succumbed to injuries sustained during a protest against the Simon Commission.
- On April 8, **1929, Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt,** both members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, threw non-lethal smoke bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. This was an act of **protest** repressive laws and British colonial rule. Bhagat Singh and Dutt intentionally **did not harm anyone** but wanted to use the incident to draw attention to their cause.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

83. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Chittagong Armoury Raid,** which took place in 1930, was a notable and audacious episode in the Indian freedom struggle against British colonial rule.

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- The Chittagong Armoury Raid was an **attempt to seize weapons and ammunition from the British colonial authorities,** with the ultimate goal of inciting a widespread revolt against British rule.
- **Anant Singh** was a prominent leader in the Chittagong branch of the Indian Republican Army, an armed revolutionary group. He played a crucial role in planning and executing the raid on the Chittagong Armoury.
- **Ganesh Ghosh** was actively involved in the planning and execution of the raid. His bravery and dedication to the cause were instrumental in the success of the operation.
- **Lokenath Baul** participation in the raid was emblematic of the collaborative effort by these brave freedom fighters.
- They along with **Surya Sen** had planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to revolutionaries to destroy **telephone** and **telegraph lines** and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.
- The raid was conducted in **April 1930** and involved 65 activists under the banner of **Indian Republican Army – Chittagong Branch.** The raid was quite successful. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

84. (a)

Explanation:

- The primary **purpose** of the **Simon Commission** was to review and **recommend constitutional reforms** for British India, particularly regarding the **distribution of powers** between the British government and Indian representatives.
- The Indian response to the Simon Commission was immediate and nearly unanimous.
- **What angered the Indians most was the exclusion of Indians from the commission** and the basic notion behind the exclusion that **foreigners** would discuss and **decide** upon **India's fitness for self-government.**
- This notion was seen as **violation** of the principle of **self-determination,** and as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians. The **all-British composition** was seen as a blatant disregard for Indian aspirations for self-governance.
- **The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A Ansari decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form".** Meanwhile Pandit Nehru succeeded in getting a snap resolution passed at the session, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.
- The widespread opposition and boycott of the Simon Commission led to a broader movement for constitutional reforms and independence.
- The Simon Commission's recommendations pave the way for further negotiations between the British government and Indian leaders, culminating in the Government of India Act 1935 and, eventually, India's independence in 1947.

Hence, statements-I and II are correct and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement I.

85. (c)

Explanation:

- The Nehru Report, prepared under the **chairmanship of Motilal Nehru Report,** was a significant document in the constitutional and political history of British India. It was prepared in response to the Simon Commission's exclusion of Indian members.
- The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, (as it envisaged the future link up with the princely states on a federal basis).
- The report provided recommendations for a future constitution for India. Here are the key recommendations:
  - **Dominion Status:** The Nehru Report proposed that India should be granted full Dominion status within the British Commonwealth, which meant substantial self-governance.
  - **Responsible government at centre and in provinces:** It advocated for a federal system of government for India, with a strong centre and autonomous provinces.
  - **Rejection of separate electorates:** Instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslim's. It provided for full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
  - Nineteen **fundamental rights** including **equal rights for women,** right to form union, and universal adult franchise.
  - **Complete dissociation of state from religion. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

86. (b)

Explanation:

- **On November 2, 1929,** a conference of prominent national leaders issued a **'Delhi Manifesto'** which **forward certain conditions for attending the Round Table Conference:**

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- That the **purpose of** the **Round Table Conference** should be not to determine whether or when dominion status was to be reached but **to formulate a constitution for implementation of the dominion status** and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted.
- That the **congress should have majority representation** at the conference.
- There should be a general **amnesty for political prisoners** and a **policy of conciliation.**

- Gandhi and other leaders asked the viceroy for assurance that the purpose of the round table conference was to draft a constitutional scheme for dominion status. That was not the purpose of the conference, said Irwin.
- Viceroy **Irwin rejected** the **demands** put forward in the **Delhi Manifesto. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

87. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Civil Disobedience Movement** got its start with **Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March.** In March 1930, Gandhi set out on foot from **Ahmedabad's Sabarmati Ashram** with 78 other Ashram members for Dandi, a village on India's western seacoast in Gujarat.
- On April 6, 1930, they arrived in Dandi, where **Gandhi violated the Salt Law.** It was illegal to manufacture salt in India because it was a British government monopoly.
- The Salt Satyagraha helped to popularize the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the Salt March symbolized people's opposition to British government policies.
- **Satyagraha at Different Places:**
  - **Tamil Nadu: C. Rajagopalachari** organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast, Tamil Nadu, to break the salt law. The event was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Malabar: K. Kelappan,** a Nair Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satygraha, organised salt marches. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Orissa:** Under **Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri,** a Gandhian leader, salt satyagraha proved effective in the coastal regions of Balasore, Cuttak and Puri. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
  - **Bihar:** In Patna, Nakhas Pond was chosen as a site to make salt and break the salt law under **Ambika Kant Sinha.** In landlocked region, where manufacture of salt on a largescale was not practicable and at most places it was a mere gesture. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**

88. (a)

- The congress working committee authorised Gandhi to initiate discussions with the Viceroy. As a result, a pact was signed between the Viceroy, representing the British Indian government and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931.
- This **Delhi Pact,** also known as **Gandhi Irwin Pact,** placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The key points of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact were:
  - **Civil Disobedience Movement Suspension:** The pact primarily revolved around the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement, which had been launched by Gandhi in 1930.
  - In return for the suspension, the British government agreed to release political prisoners arrested during the movement. However, only those political prisoners were released who were not convicted of violence. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - **Participation in the Second Round Table Conference:** The British government invited the Indian National Congress to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London, aimed at discussing constitutional reforms and India's future. This was a significant concession by the British, recognizing the need for Indian representation.
  - **Salt Tax and Salt March:** It allowed the right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale).
- However, the viceroy turned down two of Gandhi's demands-
  - Public inquiry into police excesses. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
  - Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrade's death sentence to life sentence.

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89. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Attlee government** in Britain in 1946, sent a high-powered mission consisting of **Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps** and **A.V. Alexender** to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. Its key recommendations:
  - **Rejection of the demand for Pakistan:** The Muslim League demand for a separate state of Pakistan was rejected and instead, put forward the idea of an Indian Union consisting of the British provinces and the Princely states. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - **Three-Tiered Federation:** The plan proposed a three-tiered federal structure for India, comprising the centre, group provinces, and the provinces. It aimed to strike a balance between a strong central government and autonomy for provinces.
  - **Interim Government:** It suggested the formation of an interim government with representatives from the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, which was essential for transitioning to full self-governance. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - **Constitution-Making Body:** A Constituent Assembly was to be formed to draft India's constitution. It would consist of members nominated by the provinces, groups, and the princely states.
  - **Provincial Autonomy:** The plan recommended that provinces have considerable autonomy in their internal affairs. Grouping of provinces was proposed to address the concerns of the Muslim League and other minorities.
  - **Protection of Minorities:** The Cabinet Mission Plan emphasized the protection of the rights and interests of religious and minority groups, ensuring their voices were heard in the new India.

90. (b)

Explanation:

- Kudumbshree was established in **1997 in Kerala** aiming at **eradicating poverty and empowering women. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Kudumbashree is implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of the Government of Kerala.
- The name Kudumbashree in Malayalam language means **'prosperity of the family'.** The name represents 'Kudumbashree Mission' or SPEM as well as the Kudumbashree Community Network.
- Kudumbashree has a **three-tier structure** for its women community network, with **Neighborhood Groups (NHGs)** at the lowest level, **Area Development Societies (ADS)** at the middle level, and **Community Development Societies (CDS)** at the local government level.
- The mission was launched with support of **Government of India** and **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The primary objective of the mission is to build the **functional capacity of the poor and the marginalized** in the field of employment and income generating activities.
- To resolve conflicts through collective leadership and mutual discussion.
- To provide **collateral free loan** with terms decided by the group at the market driven rates.
- To work as a **collective guarantee system for members who propose** to borrow from organised sources.

91. (a)

Explanation:

- **Mihir Bhoj was the ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty in the 9th century,** whose empire extended from Multan to Bengal and from Kashmir to northern Maharashtra. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Mihir Bhoj had made **Kannauj his capital.** He was a **devotee of Vishnu,** so in honor of Vishnu, he had assumed **titles like Varaha and Prabhas.**
- The **achievements** of Mihir Bhoj **have been described in his Gwalior Prashasti inscription.**
- Bhoja captured Kannauj from Rashtrakutas and extended his empire up to the **river Narmada.**

Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.

- He reorganized and consolidated the empire inherited from his ancestors and ushered in an era of prosperity for the **Pratiharas.**
- **Kannauj** which was likewise known as **Mahodaya** was regarded as the capital of his empire.
- The **Skandhavara military camp** at **Mahodaya** is mentioned in the **Barrah Copper Plate inscription. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- The **Arabs of Sindh, the Chandalas, and the Kalachuris** all acknowledged his supremacy.
- **Al-Masudi,** an **Arab traveler,** gave him the title **"King Baura."**
- He reorganized and consolidated the Pratihara empire through conquests and diplomacy.
- Various inscriptions at Varaha, Daulatpur, Kahala, Pahewa, etc., indicate his control over Malwa, Rajputana, Madhyadesh.
- Kalhana's Rajatrangini mentions the expanse of his empire to Kashmir in the north.
- He was also involved in tripartite struggle for Kannauj with Palas in the East and Rashtrakutas in the Deccan.

92. (d)

Explanation:

- **Prevention of Sexual harassment at workplace** is a legislation enacted by the government of India in 2013 to address the issue of sexual harassment faced by **women** in the workplace. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The law requires any employer with **more than 10 employees** to form an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) which can be approached by any woman employee to file a formal sexual harassment complaint. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- ICC has to be headed by a **woman, have at least two women employees,** another employee, and, to pre-empt any undue pressure from senior levels, to include a third party such as an NGO worker with **five** years of experience, familiar with the challenges of sexual harassment.
- Besides, the Act mandates every district in the country to create a **local committee (LC)** to receive complaints from women working in firms with **less than 10 employees** and from the informal sector, including domestic workers, home-based workers, voluntary government social workers
- The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts and are required to provide for conciliation before initiating an inquiry if requested by the complainant.
- The **Ministry of Women & Child Development** had launched Sexual Harassment electronic Box (**SHe-Box**) to provide single window access to every woman.

93. (c)

Explanation:

- **Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)** is also known as the **Manyam** (which means forest area) **Rebellion.**
- In August 1922, Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju launched movement against British tyranny rule.
- He began to **organize adivasis against the oppressive Madras Forest Act, 1882.**
- He is also referred to as **"Manyam Veerudu"** (Hero of the Jungles) by the local people.
- He organised the **militant guerrilla movement** that spread in the early 1920s. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- He soon realized that the traditional weaponry would be of no use against the heavily armed the British forces.
- To get modern weapons, he found the best way to snatch them from the enemy, and for that he launched attacks on police stations.
- The first of such attacks was made on Chintapalli police station in Visakhapatnam.
- Initially, **Sitarama Raju, under the influence of Gandhiji's Non-cooperation movement,** inspired the tribals to seek justice in the local panchayat courts and boycott the colonial courts. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- However, these steps did not alleviate their suffering and eventually, he used this movement to spread awareness about the need for change.

94. (a)

Explanation:

- **Ministry of Culture and Indian Navy** to launch a project to revive the 2000-year-old technique of **shipbuilding** known as the **'Tankai method.'**
- In this method, the **ship is constructed by stitching wooden planks together** rather than using nails.
- This method offered flexibility and durability, making them less susceptible to damage from shoals and sandbars.
- The arrival of European ships led to a shift in shipbuilding techniques.
- The significance of the stitched ship project extends beyond its construction.
- It aims to revive the maritime memory and instil a sense of pride in India's rich maritime heritage among its citizens.

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- The project aims to leverage the expertise of the remaining traditional shipwrights in India and showcase their exceptional craftsmanship.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

95. (b)

Explanation:

- Prime Minister wished the people of the Santhal tribe on the occasion of Hul diwas using the **Ol Chiki Script** of the Santhali language.
- **92nd Constitutional Amendment Act** added Santhali to **Schedule VIII** to the Constitution of India, which lists the official languages of India, along with **Bodo, Dogri and Maithili** languages. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Ol Chiki script** was created in 1925 by **Raghunath Murmu. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Santhali is a **Munda** language spoken mainly in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and also in Bangladesh, eastern **Nepal and Bhutan.**
- There are about 7.3 million speakers of Santhali in India, according to the 2011 census.
- **June 30** is celebrated as **Hul (revolution) Diwas,** marking the beginning of the Santhal rebellion 1885.
- **Santhal rebellion (1856)** was one of the first expressions of revolt against the British colonial regime. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is attributed to the **Permanent Settlement Act of 1790** that led to their displacement from **Birbhum and Manbhum** regions (present-day Bengal) and subsequent exploitation by Zamindars, police and the British.
- The rebellion occurred in the **Damin-i-Koh region in the Rajmahal Hills** of Jharkhand.
- The two brothers headed it- **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.**

96. (b)

Explanation:

- Odisha Cabinet has proposed including the **Kui language in the 8th Schedule** of the Constitution.
- **Kui Language** belongs to the **Dravidian family** of languages and is spoken mainly by people of the **Kondh** Tribe, the largest tribe of Odisha. It's not spoken by Irula people. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It uses **Odia Script, and Khondi, Gumsai** are its dialects. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Schedule 8 of the Indian Constitution:

- It currently enlists the Official language of the Country and consists of **22 languages.**
- Fourteen languages were initially listed in the Constitution, and the rest were added over time.
- Sindhi was introduced in **1967, Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali in 1992**, and **Santali, Dogri, Maithili,** and **Bodo by the 92nd Amendment Act 2003.**
- Currently, no fixed criteria exist for a language to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. Though two committees under **Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003)** were set up to evolve fixed criteria, the objective was not achieved.
- Inclusion of the "Kui" language in the **8th schedule of the Constitution** of India will add the following benefits to the Kandh tribe of Odisha:
  - It will help in the preservation, promotion, and propagation of the Kui language and culture.
  - Activities such as publication, creation of content and recognition will get momentum.

97. (d)

Explanation:

- **Malaria** is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by **plasmodium parasites. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is **preventable as well as curable.**
- The parasites spread through the bites of infected **female Anopheles mosquitoes.**
- After entering the human body, parasites initially multiply within the liver cells and then attack the Red Blood Cells (RBCs) resulting in their rupture.
- There are **5 parasite** species that cause malaria in humans, and 2 of these species – **Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax** – pose the greatest threat. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Malaria is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by **plasmodium parasites.**
- It is predominantly found in the **tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, South America as well as Asia. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is preventable as well as curable.
- The parasites spread through the **bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.**
- After entering the human body, parasites initially **multiply within the liver cells** and then **attack the Red Blood Cells (RBCs)** resulting in their rupture.

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98. (a)

Explanation:

- To improve India's performance at **Olympics and Paralympics,** the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS)** started the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) in **September 2014.**
- This was revamped in **April 2018** to establish a technical support team for **managing the TOPS athletes and providing holistic support.**
- The **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports** is responsible for **appointment of TOPS members** with emphasis on ensuring representation from **'High-Priority' sports (Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting and Wrestling).**
- **Summer Olympics 2024: Paris, France**
- **Winter Olympics 2026: Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy**
- **Summer Olympics 2028: Los Angeles, USA. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Summer Olympics 2032: Brisbane, Australia.**
- The **Mission Olympic Cell** (MOC) is a dedicated body created to assist the athletes who are selected under the TOP Scheme. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The MOC is under the Chairmanship of the **Director General, Sports Authority of India (DG, SAI).**
  - The **National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)** was established in November,1998 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 with the aim of promotion of **sports and games in the country.**
  - **NSDF** has been vital in the working of TOPS across disciplines.

99. (a)

Explanation:

- **UN Women** is the **United Nation entity** dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, it was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide.
- It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities:
  - Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems.
  - Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy
  - All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence.
  - Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action
- The headquarter of UN Women is in **Manhattan, New York City. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

100. (a)

Explanation:

- **Graded Response Action Plan** (GRAP) is an emergency response mechanism based on Delhi's Air Quality Index level. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It brings together all stakeholders to respond to deteriorating air quality in Delhi-NCR.
- In pursuant to the Supreme Court's order of 2016 in the matter of M. C. Mehta vs Union of India regarding air quality in the National Capital Region of Delhi, a Graded Response Action Plan was prepared. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- According to the notification, implementing the GRAP fell on the now-dissolved Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the NCR.
- From 2021 onwards, the **GRAP is being implemented by the CAQM.**
- The GRAP was first notified in **January 2017** by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.**

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